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Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1866. VOLUME 39; NO 46.

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Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	8000

Poetry.

THE STRANGER ON THE SILL.

BY THOMAS BUCHANAN READE.

Between broad fields of wheat and corn
Is the lowly home where I was born;
The peach tree leans against the wall,
And the woodbine wanders over all;
There is the shaded doorwry still,
But a stranger's foot has crossed the sill.

There is the barn—and, as of yore,
I can smell the hay from the open door,
And see the busy swallow's throng,
And hear the pewee's mournful song;
But the stranger comes—oh! painful proof—
His sheaves are piled to the heated roof.

There is the orchard—the very trees
Where my childhood knew long hours of ease,
And watched the shadowy moments run
Till my life imbibed more shade than sun;
The swing from the bow still sweeps the air,
But the strangers' children are swinging there.

There bubbles the shady spring below,
With its bulrush brook where the hazels grow;
'Twas there I found the calamus root,
And watched the minnows poise and shoot,
And heard the robin lave its wing,
But the stranger's bucket is at the spring.

O ye, who daily cross the sill,
Step lightly for I love it still;
And when ye crowd the old barn-eaves,
Then think what countless harvest sheaves
Have passed within that scented door
To gladden eyes that are no more!

Deal kindly with these orchard trees;
And when your children crowd their knees
Their sweetest fruit they shall impart,
As if old memories stirred their heart:
To youthful sport still leave the swing,
And in sweet reverence hold the spring.

The barn, the trees, the brook, the birds,
The meadows, with their lowing herds,
The woodbine in the cottage wall—
My heart still lingers with them all.
Ye strangers on my native sill,
Step lightly, for I love it still!"

JOY COMETH IN THE MORNING.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Oh, deem not they are best alone
Whose lives a peaceful tenor keep,
For God, who pities men, hath shown
A blessing for the eyes that weep.

The light of smiles shall fill again
The lids that overflow with tears;
And weary hours of woe and pain
Are promises of happier years.

There is a day of sunny rest
For every dark and troubled night,
And grief may hide an evening guest,
But joy shall come with every light.

Nor let the good man's trust depart,
Though life its common gifts deny;
Though with a pierced and broken heart,
And spurned of men he goes to die.

For God hath marked each sorrowing day
And numbered every secret tear,
And heaven's long age of bliss shall pay
For all his children suffer here.

Miscellaneous.

SPEECH OF THADDEUS STEVENS.

Delivered at the great Union Mass Meeting in Lancaster, on the 27th ult.

I come not to make a speech, but for the want of one. When I left Washiugton I was somewhat worn down by labor and disease, and I was directed by my physician neither to think to speak nor to read until the next session of Congress, or I should not regain my strength. I have followed the first injunction most religiously for I believe I have not let an idea pass through my mind to trouble me since Congress adjoured. The second one, not to speak, I was seduced from keeping by some noble friends in the mountain district of Pennsylvania, and I made a speech at Bedford, the only one I have made. The third one, not to read, I have followed almost literally. It is true, I have amused myself with a little light frivolous reading, I have taken up the dailies and publications of that kind and read things which would make no impression upon the mind. For instance, there was a serial account from day to day of a very remarkable circus that traveled through the country [laughter] from Washington to Chicago, and St. Louis and Louisville back to Washington. [Renewed laughter.] I read that with interest expecting to see in so celebrated an establishment—one which from its heralding, was to beat Dan Rice and all the old circuses that ever went forth. I expected great wit from the celebrated character of its clowns. [Great laughter.] They were well provided with clowns; instead of one there were two, as the circus was to have a large circulation One of these clowns was high in office and somewhat advanced in age; the other was a little less advanced in office but older in years. They started out with a very respectable stock with them, for instance a celebrated general, they took with them an eminent naval officer, and they chained him to the rigging so that he could not get away, though he tried to do so once or twice. They announced the most respectable stock company that ever went forth with a manager or circus, though they had not a very good man for the spring boards, but they took him with them for a short distance a very good man accustomed to ground and lofty tumbling, called Montgomery Blair. [Laughter.] And as they wanted to get up side shows, as is always precedent where anything is to be made out of these concerns, they switched him off in various directions with a hand organ and a monkey. In the East they called his monkey Senator Doolittle, because he looked so much like one. Up through the mountain region where I encountered them Montgomery Blair was there, and his monkey and organ was called Judge Kimmell. [Laughter.]

But the circus went on all the time, giving performances at different points, sometimes one clown performing and sometimes the other. So far as I was able to judge, the younger clown was the most vigorous, and had the most energy and malignity. The elder clown, owing to the wear and tear of age and suffering—you know he had his arm broken and his jaw broken, and his neck broken almost—[laughter] inducing a necessity for certain opiates, which had very much worn down his vigor—I looked upon his performance as rather silly; for instance the younger clown told them in the language of the ancient heroes who trod the stage, that he had it in his power if he chose to be, Dictator. The elder clown pointed to the other one, and said to the people, "Will you have him for President, or will you take him for king!"—[Laughter.] He left you but one alternative. You are obliged to take him for one or the other, either for President or king, if "My Policy" prevails. I am not following them all around. I shall not describe to you how sometimes they cut outside the circle and entered into street broils with common blackguards; how they fought at Cleavelend and Indianapolis and other points. I shall not tell you; for is it not all written down in Colonel Forney's *Chronicle?* [Laughter and cheers.] But coming round they told you, or one of them did, that he had been everything but one. He had been a tailor, I think he did not say drunken tailor; no he had been a tailor [laughter]: he had been a constable [laughter]; he had been in the Legislature! God help that Legislature! [Great merriment.] He had been in Congress now he was President. He had beeu everything but one—he had never been a hangman, and he asked the leave to hang Thad Stevens. [Laughter.]

Now I have given you badinage enough. As I stated that I would not make a speech, I will state one point of some substance. The great question between the President and Congress is not how we shall reconstruct the States but who shall have the power? That is the great question for this nation to determine, and upon your decision depends the security or the despotism of this Government.

When the Southern States went out of the Union through rebellion, and all the ties that bound them to the Union were consumed in the hot fires of the war, they became conquered provinces under our armies. By the law of nations the sovereign power of this nation was to fix their fate, Who is that sovereign power? [Cries of "Congress," "Congress."] If that power is the President, then he is right and may go on reconstructing the State in his own way. But if Congress has the sovereign power then the issue is in our favor. As I said, the sovereignty of the nation must fix the status of the new States and of conquered nations. By the Constitution of the United States, in a single sentence, the first paraprapb of the first article in the Constitution says that all legislative power shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives. There is the whole legislative power of the nation. You cannot find a word in the Constitution which gives to any other branch of the government one particle of legislative power. How, then, is it that the soveign power rests in the President? In this country there is but one depository of sovereign power, of the sovereignty of the nation. It rests in the people, and no where else; and the people speak through Congress to all their servants. Therefore, it is you, the sovereigns of the nations, who are reconstructing these States. In no other braneh of the Government can you find a particle of sovereignty.

The President cannot even erecta bureau; he cannot do a legisitative act. He is the servant of the people as they order through Congress. Now, then, Congress is the sov- through them; and Andrew Johnson must learn that he is your servant [cheers] and that as Congress shall order he must obey. [Cheers.] That is the whole question. The question of how our States shall be reconstructed is another one to which I shall not now refer. I shall only apologize for having detained you.

Mr. Stevens here retired, but the calls for his reappearance were so prolonged that he again came forward, and, and, amid loud cheering, said:

I suppose you never fought chickens in your young days. [Laughter.] If you had you know there was a breed that they called the "Wheelers." They would fight awhile and then go back, and then turn and fight again. I must be a Wheeler, I suppose. [Cheers and laughter.] And since you have called me out, and I am able to speak, I will explain one single point, which I have been informed, my friend Mr. Doolittle made particularly upon me, and which, I have no doubt, some of my Republican friends considered particularly well made to put me below the ticket. I cannot blame them in this. I shall not blame them for anything of the kind, but I shall be just as good friends with them as before.

But let me explain: He spoke of negro equality. Let me tell you exactly how it is. He, I understand, found fault with me, particularly because I advocated what he called negro equality. Under our law there is not a word said in either the civil-rights bill or the new proposed amendment about color. It simply provides that the same law which punishes one man shall punish any other for the same offence; it simply provides that the law which gives a verdict to one man shall render the same verdict to another, whether he is Dutch, Irish or negro. [Cheers.] Is there anything wrong in that? [Voices, "No!"] That is the doctrine of negro equality. There is nothing which prohibits the negro from learning to read and write and say his prayers. There is nothing in it which says he shall have anything superior to another.

I admit that these Copperheads have some cause to complain that there is such a provision, for there is great danger that those who find fault with this provision will find rivals among the colored race in business and in life. There is one thing, however, which I noticed Mr. Doolittle alluded to—a bill which I introduced for fixing the condition of the Southern States—and since I am here I will say one word in explanation of that. I introduced a bill into Congress for the purpose of enabling the rebel States, under certain conditions, to form loyal governments. They have no governments now except some counterfeits put up by Andy Johnsen. ["Three cheers for Thad. Stevens."]

I proposed in that bill that every one of those conquered States should be put upon the same footing with a Territory; should elect delegates to a convention to form a republican constitution, (not such as they have got now, with slavery in them), and in fixing the right of voters to elect those delegates I made it universal—I allowed the rebels, I allowed the black men, allowed every man to vote for delegates to the convention. When they came to form the constitution they should form it to suit themselves (not doing as Andy Johnson did, dictating what the terms of the constitution should be), and when they formed it, they should be allowed to refer it back to the people for ratification; and if ratified they might present it to Congress. Now, I did hope, in doing this, that our loyal friends, together with the loyal colored men, would carry the conventions and give negro suffrage. Every loyal Southern man came to me and asked me to put it in the bill. There was not a loyal man, from Governor Hamilton to Governor Holden, Chief Justice Powell and Governor Sherwood—there were twenty of these men driven from their homes—who dare not go back for fear of being murdered. They came to help me to fabricate the bill. It was not the rebels that did it; it was the loyal men that said give us that bill; and the vote of the loyal white men, added to that of the loyal black men, can carry every State but Virginia. I was in a caucus one night, when Governor Hamilton told us "to give them that law; and although we are now in the minority, and I dare not go home, for I should be murdered—give us that bill, and we can carry Texas on the side of the Union by twenty-five thousand majority." Governor Holden told me the same thing, and so did everybody except the Virginians.

The noble men who went to Philadelphia after the traitors, convention, passed resolutions asking that this very thing should be done by Congress, a copy of which they sent to me to strengthen my hands. This is confined to the rebel States alone. I am for it; first, because it is right; second, because it protects our brethren there; thirdly, beeause it prevents the States from going into the hands of the rebels, and thereby giving the President and the Congress. for the next forty years, to rebel hands. I am for it, and I shall go for it, when Congress meets, with all my might.

Now, however, remember that I do not say, and never mean to, that when these amendments which I now propose are adopted, the rebel States shall be allowed to come in, until they preseat constitutions containing the essence of liberty; and when they do that, I will let them in at any time.

With regard to the question of negro suffrage in the free States, every one knows that I am not afraid to express my opinion. Everybody has a right to vote and pay his taxes,, and whoever is governed by the laws has a right to make them. I was in the Pennsylvania convention that amended the Constitution which put in the world while and disfranchised a large number of voters. I voted against it, and while every other man put his name to the constitution that it might go down to posterity, I refused my name and it is not among the signers, for I was proud of the instrument and am not not now. This question may be thought a little in advance of the age. What is this world but a world of progress? and what is the statesman worth who is afraid to fight in the front ranks? The liberty of the world is not yet effected. Half the world is yet in chains, half the world is yet under kingly government.

We must go ahead, and though I can do but little, I shall do what I can, and if, when I am dead, there sprouts any vigor from my bones and my grave to help forward posterity to proclaim the as doctrines of universal liberty and universal suffrage, and universal disenthralment from kings, I shall be satisfied.

The Goddess of Liberty is represented in ancient statues as a very nice little goddess but very small. I want her to grow—to put on the habiliments of mature age—until she can embrace within her folds every nation, and every tribe, and every human being within God's canopy. [Loud cheers.] I care not what you say of negro equality; I care not what you say of Radicalism: these are my principles, and with the help of God I shall die with them, I ask no epitaph, I shall have none, but I shall go with a pure whole human race, and never having injured a human being.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

A movement is on foot to establish a public library in Calais, Maine.

THE cranberry crop at Harwich will only be an average one, but it will take a thousand people to gather it.

GEORGE Francis Train is announced as the independent Fenian candidate for Congress, in Nebraska. Paddock is the democratic nominee, and Taffe the republican.

THE managers of a Philadelphia theatre have sued the editor of a Sunday paper in that city for libel.

THE Ohio floods enabled gentleman of a quiet turn of mind, in Columbus, to fish out of their upper story windows.

A race-horse having been recently killed in South Carolina by lightning, the owner said there was some consolation in knowing that nothing but a streak of lightning ever caught him.

A fragment, eight feet long and eleven inches in its largest diameter, of an ivory tusk originally about eleven feet long, belonging to an animal of some extinct race, was dug up in Milford, Clermont County, Ohio, one day last week.

ON the upper Sacramento river in California, a little steamer, with its cabin fitted up as a store, sails up and down, stopping at all the farms, selling merchandise, and taking chickens, eggs, etc., in exchange for her coffee, sugar and calico.

LIEUTENANT Isaac H. Folger has been appointed Collector of Customs at Nantucket, in place of Hon. Alfred Macy, removed. Lieutenaut Folger belonged to the 58th Mass. regiment, and lost a leg at the battle of Coal Harbor, June 3d, 1864. He represented Nantucket in the legislature last winter.

THE Chicago papers announce that the half-interest of Trussell, the gambler, recently killed by his mistress in that city, in the fast trotting horse Dexter, has been sold by the administrator of the estate to Trussell's partner for $10,000 cash. Dexter was purchased by them only a few months ago for $14,000.

THE rebel admiral, Raphael Semmes, has become the editor of the Mobile Gazette His assistant is Pendleton Colston, judge advocate of the rebel navy during the war. The paper will of course support President Johnsons's policy.

ASTRONOMERS predict a partial eclipse of the sun on Monday, Oct. 8. Only one-eighteenth of the solar disc will appear obscured in Boston, and the eclipse will begin at 11 o,clock and last about one hour. At St. John's, N. F., about three-tenths will be obscured, and to the southwest of New England the eclipse will not be visible.

AT Pittsburg the President received a small box, addressed to "His Excellency Andrew Johnson," and brought by some mysterious channel. It was at once surmised that the box contained a torpedo or infernal machine of some kind, and the greatest care was taken in opening it, but nothing was found but the body o? a dead duck. It is easy to see the meaning of the joker who sent it.

A WRITER in the *Atlantic Monthly* proves by statistics that a man's longevity is in exact proportion to his educational attainments, provided his health has not been injured by overmental exertion. It seems that increasing intelligence and decreasing war have prolonged the average length of life in Europe from twenty-five years in the seventeenth century to thirty-five in the eighteenth, and to forty-five in the nineteenth. The best educated communities are the longest lived.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Votes in all the Gubernatorial Contests Since 1790.

The following interesting table shows the result of the vote for Governor of Pennsylvania, from the first contest in 1790, to the present time:

		VOTES.
1790—Thomas Mifflin, Democrat,		27,825
	Arthur St. Clair, Federalist,	2,802
	Whole number of votes,	30,627
	Thomas Mifflin's majority,	25,023
1793—Thomas Mifflin, Democrat,		18,500
	F. A. Muhlenberg, Federalist,	10,706
	Whole number of votes,	29,206
	Thomas Mifflin's majority,	7,794
1796—Thomas Mifflin, Democrat,		30,020
	F. A. Muhlenberg, Federalist,	1,011
	Wholr number of votes,	31,031
	Thomas Mifflin's majority,	29,009
1799—Thomas McKean, Democrat,		37,244
	James, Ross, Federalist,	32,643
	Whole number of votes,	69,887
	Thomas McKean's majority,	4,601
1802—Thomas McKean, Democrat,		47,879
	James Ross, Federalist,	17,034
	Whole number of votes,	64,913
	Thomas McKean's majority,	30,845
1805—Thomas McKean, Democrat,		43,547
	Simon Snyder, Democrat,	38,485
	Whole number of votes,	82,032
	Thomas McKean's majority,	5,062
1808—Simon Snyder, Democrat,		67,975
	James Ross, Federalist.	39,575
	John Spayd, Independent,	4,004
	Whole number of votes,	111,554
	Simon Snyder's maj. over all	24,396
1811—Simon Snyder, Democrat,		53,319
	William Tilgham, Federalist,	3,609
	Whole number of votes,	56,928
	Simon Snyder's majority,	49,710
1814—Simon Snyder, Democrat,		51,099
	Isaac Wayne, Federalist,	29,566
	Whole number of votes,	80,665
	Simon Snyder's majority,	21,533
1817—Wm. Findley, Democrat,		66,331
	Joseph Heister, Federalist,	59,272
	Whole number of votes,	125,603
	Wm. Findley's majority,	7,059
1920—Joseph Heister, Federalist,		67,905
	Wm. Findley, Democrat,	66,300
	[illegible]	134,205
1823—J. A. Schulze, Democrat,		89,928
	Andrew Gregg, Federalist,	54,211
	Whole number of votes,	144,139
	J. A. Schulze's majority,	35,717
1826—J. A. Schulze, Democrat,		64,211
	John Sergeant, Federalist,	1,174
	Whole number of votes,	65,385
	J. A. Schulze's majority,	63,037
1829—George Wolf, Democrat,		78,219
	Joseph Ritner, Anti-Mason.	51,776
	Whole number of votes,	129,995
	George Wolfe's majority,	26,443
1832—George Wolf, Democrat,		91,335
	Joseph Ritner, Anti-Mason,	88,165
	Whole number of votes,	179,500
	George Wolf's majority,	3,170
1835—Joseph Ritner, AntiMason,		94,023
	George Wolf, Democrat,	65,801
	F. A. Muhlenberg, Democrat,	40,586
	Whole number of votes,	200,410
	Joseph Ritner's plurality,	28,202
1838—David R. Porter, Democrat,		127,821
	Joseph Ritner, Anti-Mason,	122,325
	Whole number of votes,	250,146
	David R. Porter's majority,	5,496
1841—David R. Porter, Democrat,		136,504
	John Banks, Whig,	113,478
	Whole number of votes,	249,982
	David R. Porter's majority,	23,026
1844—F. R. Shunk, Democrat,		160,322
	Joseph Markle, Whig,	156,050
	Whole number of votes,	316,372
	F. R. Shunk's majority,	4,272
1847—F. R. Shunk, Democrat,		145,081
	James Irwin, Whig,	128,148
	E. C. Reigart, Native American,	11,247
	F. J. Lamoyne, Abolitionist,	1,861
	Whole number of votes,	386,337
	F. R. Shunk's maj. over all,	4,825
1848—W. F. Johnson, Whig,		168,522
	Morris Longstreth, Dem.,	168,232
	Whole number of votes,	336,754
	W. F. Johnson's majority.	299
1851—William Bigler, Democrat,		186,499
	Wm. F. Johnson, Whig	178,034
	Whole number of votes,	364,533
	Wm. Bigler's majority,	8,465
1854—J. Pollock, Whig and Amer'n'		204,008
	William Bigler, Democrat	167,001
	Whole number of votes,	371,009
	James Pollock's majority,	37,007
1857—Wm. F. Packer, Democrat,		188,887
	David Wilmot, Republican,	146,163
	Isaac Hazelhurst, American,	28,132
	Whole number of votes,	363,155
	Packer's majority over all,	14,619
1860—Curtin, Republican		262,403
	Foster, Democrat,	230,239
	Whole number of votes,	492,642
	Curtin's majority,	32,164
1863—Curtin, Republican,		269,496
	Woodward, Democrat,	254,171
	Whole number of votes,	523,667
	Curtin's majority,	16,325

NEWS ITEMS.

DURING the rain storm in Ohio on Tuesday, two spans of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad bridge across the Big Miami river were carried away.

THE convention of New York soldiers, held in Syracuse, adopted resolutions sustaining Congress.

THE unconditional union men of North Carolina held a convention in Raleigh on Thursday, and nominated a candidate for Governor. The convention indorsed, unanimously, the amendment to the Constitution.

The returns from 478 towns in Maine give General Chamberlain a majority of 27,258. The remaining towns, in five hundred votes cast last year, gave Governor Cony 89 majority.

IT is estimated that two million bushels of corn have been destroyed by the floods in the Miami "bottoms." The storm seems general in the West and Northwest.

A JOINT meeting of the New Jersey Legislature, held on Wednesday, declared Cattell elected by 44 votes, the democratic members not voting. The Legislature then adjourned *sine die.*

The receipt from the internal revenue since the 1st of July are $88,086,000, and from customs $42,000,000, or an aggregate of over $130,000,000.

THE New York Daily Times spoke with some seriousness of the condition of Mr. Seward but it would seem that he was able to pay the President a visit on Saturday afternoon. We have no later information.

ADVICES from Mexico to the 11th inst. speak of a disastrous defeat sustained by the imperialists in Michoacan.

THE South Carolina Legislature adjourned on Friday night, having, among other acts, passed one granting the equal civil rights of negroes, and taken steps to supply the wants of the destitute people of the State.

A CHICAGO despatch says that the liabilities of the Producers' Bank are $183,850, and the assets $110,923.

A DESPATCH to the Philadelphia Press from New Orleans denies the charges against the discharged colored soldiers of having shown a disposition to be riotous.

IT is said in a San Francisco despatch that the whalemen threaten to hang Thomas P. Manning, who betrayed the whalers in the Arctic Sea into the hands of the pirate Shenandoah. He arrived there recently in the ship Galatea. Another pirate, who accompanied him, left on the Sea Serpent, but Manning is believed to be still there.

THE President has recognized J. W. Currier as consul-general for the Dominican Republic, in New York. This is the first instance of the appointment of such an offi- [illegible]

A circular from the Treasury Department prescribing regulations for the allowance of drawbacks on imported salt used in curing fish has just been issued.

THE Loyal Southerners were at Toledo, Ohio, on Saturday evening, and addressed a large meeting there.

IT is stated that General Custer has been commissioned as brevet major-general and will be assigned to command in Kansas.

COUNTERFEIT hundreds on the Central National Bank of New York are in circulation.

A despatch from Washington says that the President, on Tuesday, appointed General Dix, Minister to France; Brigadier-General Hugh Ewing of Kansas, Minister at the Hague; and W. J. Valentine of Massachusetts, to be Commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1867.

A despatch from Ogdensburg speaks of the concentration of Fenians in Northern Vermont, with a view to a raid upon Canada.

CORNELIUS Vanderbilt has refused to carry the United States mails by his railroads after the 15th inst, unless the compensation is increased.

A bank messenger was robbed of $24,000 in Wall street, New York, on Tuesday. The thief was arrested and the money recovered.

QUEEN Emma arrived at San Francisco on Tuesday.

THE American Board of Foreign Missions met on Tuesday at Pittsfield, Mass.

AN Austin (Texas) letter says a general attack on the Texas frontier settlements is intended by the Indians.

THE directors of the express company of which the ex-rebel general, Joseph E. Johnston, is president, have made an assignment of their property for the benefit of their creditors and others.

THERE were seventy deaths from cholera in Nashville, Tenn., on Monday.

THE colored union leagues of New York paraded on Monday in honor of the emancipation of their race.

THE English papers publish no telegraphic news from America by the Atlantic cable, but rely on the steamship arrivals as before.

AN artist named Urani shot his employer a plaster cast manufacturer, in New York, on Saturday morning, and then shot himself.

James R. Hood of Tennessee was on Saturday commissioned as Secretary of the Territory of Colorado.

BY an order from the War Department the headquarters of the Department of Tennessen is transferred from Nashville, Tenn., to Louisville, Ky.

A Salem, Oregon, despatch says the House of Representatives has passed the amendment to the Constitution by ayes 25, nays 22.

A collision recently occurred on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, between De Sota and Quitman' resulting in the death of seven and the wounding of seventeen persons and the destruction of two locomotives and several cars.

DR. CHARLES H. SWEIT, of Kennebunk, was poisoned with morphine and died Sunday night. His wife has been arrested for the crime.

HON. HENRY May, formerly representative in Congress from the third district of Maryland, died in Baltimore on Tuesday morning at 9 o,clock. He was the immediate predecessor of the late Henry Winter Davis.

THE total number of delegates to the Cleveland Convention was 531.

CERTAIN Yale law students have started a new secret society, called the Justinian.

A locomotive exploded on Monday morning at Phillipsburg, N. Y., blowing the engine-house to pieces and causing other damage. No lives were lost.

AT a Fenian picnic on Monday, Mr. Stephens made a speech in which he repeated that fighting would commence in Ireland this year, and he would be with them in the fight.

MR. HARTZ and son, who were injured by jumping from the burning building in New York, Sunday morniug, died on Monday evening in the New York hospital; and also another person whose name is not ascertained.

A portion of the wall of a building in Milwaukee fell on Monday, and buried eight persons in the ruins, two of whom were killed.

IN the race at Chicago on Saturday between the horses "Cooley" and "Butler" five heats were run, and in the last heat "Butler" came in without his driver, who was afterwards found lying on the track with his skull broken. The last heat had been delayed by "jockeying" until after dark. The driver of the other horse is in custody, being suspected of having dealt foully with his opponent.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARTEMUS Ward will begin his lecture season in London early in October.

M FERTINSET, a Frenah lion-hunter, has invented an explosive bullet, which not only destroyed targets, but when aimed at a loaf of bread, blew that to atoms.

THE admirers of "Rab and his friends" will be pained to learn that the author, to quote the London Athenæum. "is in the worst condition of health in which his friends could fear to see him."

AT an execution in Manchester, England, £25 were paid for a good position at a window commanding the spectacle.

AN association is to be organized for setting up in the various arrondissments of Paris twenty establishments for soup made from horse flesh.

A recent caricature in the Paris Charivari, represents a Prussion general sitting on a marble bench in a public garden smoking a cigar. A pretty little girl whom he has been noticing says to him, "General my papa likes you very much.' "What is your papa's business, my dear?" "He makes wooden legs."

AN inventor in London claims to have discovered a method of making illuminating gas for actually less than nothing. He extracts it from vegetable substances, which [illegible] producing the gas, become matter of cash convertible value; so that the more of the new gas one manufactures and consumes, the greater advantage it will be to him pecuniarily.

MR. Thomas L. Plant of Birmingham, England, writes to the Birmingham Daily Post that, after thirty-one years' attentive study of meteorological elements, during the last six years of which he has endeavored to advance the subject to practical scientific importance he has at length come to the conclusion that weather predictions cannot be made with sufficient accuracy to be of any value, and he shall not therefore publish any opinions in advance.

THE London lancet calls attention to the danger of using "perambulators" too much for children old enough to walk, and remarks:—

"A pebble in the streamlet scant
Hath turned the course of many a river,
A dew drop on the baby plant
Has warped the giant oak forever."

A NUMBER of English ladies, presided over by the Dutchess of Sutherland, have published in the times a manifesto against shopping on Saturdays, with a view to promoting the Saturday half holiday, in compliance with a resolution adopted at a meeting of ladies held at Stafford House on the 23d of July last.

AN English Magazine relates of the late Squire Osboldeston—whom it calls the greatest sportsman the world ever knew since the days of the Assyrian Nimrod,—an anecdote illustrating the fact that, like all true fox-hunters, he was not insensible to female charms. When Osbldeston was on a visit at Lincoln, he met at a dinner party, previous to a country ball, the beautiful Mis Burton, afterwards Lady Sutton. It happened that Miss Cracroft, a rival beauty, had a nosegay, in which was a hothouse flower of exceeding rarity. It attracted general admiration, and Miss Burton especially admired it whereupon her rival, for some reason or other, twitted her after the manner of dear friends. This was not lost upon Osbaldeston. Pleading an excuse after dinner for leaving the wine party, he got upon one of his horses and rode to the house of the person from whose conservatory the flower had been obtained, 25 miles distant, and brought back another and more brilliant specimen, which Miss Burton displayed in triumph at the ball supper. The distance was accomplished, at night, in about four hours.

☞ Assure yourself that employment is one of the best remedies for the disappointments of life. Let even your calamity have the liberal effect of occupying you in some active virtue, so shall you in a manner remember others till you forget yourself.—*Pratt.*

☞ Every sin is mortal, destructive of the happiness and subversive of the rectitude of the soul that commits it. The guilt of no sin can be removed by anything short of the blood of the Divine Saviour; nor can the defilement of it be taken away by any other power that that of the Holy Spirit.

☞ One exceeding warm day in July a neighbor met an old man, and remarked that it was very hot. 'Yes,' said Joe, 'if it wasn't for one thing, I should say we were going to have a thaw.' 'What is that?" inquired his friends. 'There's nothing froze,' says Joe. The man went his way, much enlightened.

A DELICATE JAM.—Getting nearly squeezed to death in a crowd of angels in crinoline.

☞ When is a plant like a hog? When it begins to root.

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, OCT. 19, 1866

THE LESSON.

The result of the elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa should be carefully studied by ambitious men; therefrom they may learn a most important and significant lesson. The overwhelming victory to the Union cause not only indicates that the American people are determined that "Loyal men shall rule the country" but that it is measures, ideas, principles, and not mere men for which they vote. This is by far the most cheering evidence we have yet had of the perfect confidence with which we may rely on the intelligence and patriotism of the people in great emergencies. Appeals to prejudice and passion can no longer carry their suffrages. Intelligent discussion and sound reason are the only means of influencing the votes of an educated people. The educated mind of the American people ignoring the behests of blind prejudice demands the enactment of laws securing the greatest freedom to the citizen consistent with law and order, and the administration of the laws in accordance with the spirit of our free institutions. The defection of the ablest men, or the most distinguished leaders, the influence of governmental patronage, the allurements of official position, have all been powerless to swerve the people from their great purpose. An accidental President may betray, an unscrupulous administration may attempt wholesale bribery, men of brightest intellect, who have been leaders, may falter and sink beneath the Lethean waves of conservatism, but the people undismayed by treason, uncorrupted by bribery, unfaltering at the defection of leaders, press forward with a steady pace, toward that purer political faith which shall eventually extend the blessings of liberty to the whole human race, strong in their sense of duty, firm in their convictions of right and with an abiding faith in the righteousness of their cause.

TEN CENT JIMMY REDIVIVUS.

Copperhead hostility, to liberal wages to the workingman, good prices for the farmer and manufacturer, and the general prosperity of the country crops out in the *New York Express* in the following style:

"The elections in Pennsylvania, and in Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa would seem to have resulted pretty much as they did two years ago—with no considerable gain to the Democrats. This was as anticipated in the Express. New York, and the country generally, pay Pennsylvania eight or ten dollars bounty on every ton of railroad iron, the like on steel, something on coal—now, that the Reciprocity Treaty is abolished—and these bounties have been too strong for principles. To the grazing regions of Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa, we of the seaboard pay, from 40 to 60 cents for butter, a like proportion for cheese, and a like for beef,—and hence, with such paper prices ruling over us, any great changes in politics are scarcely to be hoped for."

Ten cents a day for the laboring man was the doctrine preached long ago by James Buchanan at the dictation of Southern politicians in order to crush the free white possible. Copperheadism has the same aims to-day and the *Express* in the above extract plainly declares that there is no hope for the resurrection of its party while the country is prosperous and liberal wages are paid to willing laborers. Hard times, the oppression of the poor and the general prostration of business have always characterized the rule of that party, and now it sees no hope unless it can once more prostrate our industry and make labor so scarce that the laborer will be compelled to work for ten cents a day or starve. From present appearances the advent of this much longed for copperhead millenium seems likely to be indefinitely postponed.

THE "LEDGER" CANARD.

The despatch to the Philadelphia "Ledger" with regard to questions submitted to the Attorney General by the President concerning the legality of the existing Congress seems to have been totally unfounded, and is so declared by the *Ledger* itself. We expected as much, however, whether the despatch were true or not. The conduct and speeches of the President, for some months past, fully justified the readiness with which the report was believed, and the consequent uprising wherever the news was heard prior to its contradiction warns Andrew Johnson of the storm that he would arouse by any such revolutionary step. We are by no means sure that the despatch, instead of being bogus, was not thrown out through irresponsible parties as a feeler of the public pulse. If so Andy Johnson has now had fair notice of the rope's end in store for him if he undertakes the role of Dictator.

"We believe in Unity, in Catholicity and Unity—that Catholicity and Universality that *knows no distinction of nation, of* RACE, *of language or clime*, for these diversities are here all harmoniously blended together on the profession of the same faith, in the reception of the same sacrifice and joined in the same act of worship, in obedience to the same recognized head."

We extract the above sentence from the eloquent sermon of the Right Reverend Archbishop, McCloskey, delivered before the Plenary Council of Bishops and Priests of the Catholic church, in session at the city of Baltimore, for the purpose of exhibiting the noble christian liberality that enshrines this distinguished prelate and elevates him far above the narrow prejudices and bigotry of the party that makes so shameless an outcry against the rights of the poor and oppressed African. The sentiment here so beautifully expressed is worthy of the attention of all christian men, and we commend it to the special consideration of the members of the Archbishop's church in this region who so freely joined in the denunciations of the people of color.

VALLANDIGHAM in a speech at Rossville, Butler county, Ohio, treated the Johnsonites with as little consideration as the Radicals. He denounced Seward in unmeasured terms, and said Andrew Johnson had no more right to prescribe terms than Congress or Thad. Stevens. Vallandigham would have delivered this speech in Hamilton, but the Johnson men engaged all the halls with the express purpose of choking him off.

THE FINAL RESULT.

We clip the following report of the election throughout the State from the Harrisburg *Telegraph:*

Below will be found all the official returns so far as they have been received. Wherever the full vote is omitted the actual majorities are given. The returns, as published are all official, but several counties are entirely omitted, for the reason that no official returns have been received. It will be observed that we have no official returns from Butler county, which gives a majority for Gen. Geary.

The only counties that give majorities for the Copperheads, which have not been heard from, are Pike, and Wayne. We have no doubt that General Geary's majority will exceed 17,000.

	1863.		1866.	
COUNTIES.	Curtin, U.	Woodward C.	Geary U.	Clymer, C.
Adams	2,689	2,617	2,910	3,126
Allegheny	177,08	I0,053	20,5II	I2,895
Armstrong	3,146	2,977	3,758	3,078
Beaver	3,037	2,056	925	.....
Bedford	2,430	2,704	2,59I	2,835
Berks	6,005	I2,627	7,I2I	I3,288
Blair	3,283	2,386	3,520	2,768
Bradford	6,722	2,954	7,I34	3,09I
Bucks	6,266	6,836	6,805	7,399
Butler	3,328	3,054	.....	.....
Cambria	2,164	3,000	2,643	3,295
Cameron	314	2I6	374	303
Carbon	1,542	2,II9	I,966	2,339
Centre	2,714	3 058	3,094	3,565
Clarion	1,618	2,598	I,776	2.8I3
Chester	7,988	5,498	8,560	6,22I
Clearfield	1,531	2,483	I,650	2,786
Clinton	1,607	I,9II	.....	605
Columbia	1,801	3,342	.....	1,6I8
Crawford	6,141	4,236	I,745	.....
Cumberland	3,434	4,075	4,030	4,576
Dauphin	5,065	3,875	5,69I	4,30I
Delaware	3,462	I,789	3,647	2,262
Elk	336	722	376	9I6
Erie	6,259	3,260	7,237	3,95I
Fayette	3,091	3,79I	3,569	3,359
Forest	91	58	.....	790
Franklin	3,876	3,7I0	4,299	4,I06
Fulton	761	I,022	775	I,055
Greene	1,484	2,960	I,689	3,220
Huntingdon	3,260	2,I67	3,248	2,239
Indiana	3,961	I,955	4,458	2,I09
Jefferson	1,754	I,698	2,0I5	I,912
Juniata	1,456	I,737	I,5I6	I,8I5
Lancaster	13,341	7,650	I4,592	8,592
Lawrence	3,063	I,25I	3,560	I,4I0
Lebanon	3,658	2,653	4,I94	2,696
Lehigh	3,696	5,526	4,I59	5,73I
Luzerne	7,022	9,808	8,586	I2,292
Lycoming	3,414	3,865	3,87I	4,448
Mc Kean	727	622	877	7I4
Mercer	3,957	3,408	963	.....
Mifflin	1,709	I,626	I,725	I,835
Monroe	684	2,7I2	705	2,699
Montgomery	6,238	7,489	7,286	8,342
Montour	1,122	I,447	I,I3I	I,523
Northampton	3,465	6,538	3,859	6,870
Northumberland	2,649	3,356	3,38I	3,829
Perry	2,328	2,296	2,58I	2,495
Philadelphia	44,274	37,I93	54,205	48,8I7
Pike	270	I,I84	.....	.....
Potter	1,470	6I9	I,346	620
Schuylkill	6,506	8,547	8,793	I0,5I4
Snyder	1,758	I,33I	I,8I2	I,326
Somerset	3,064	I,738	3,062	I,759
Sullivan	35?	7I3	436	76I
Susquehanna	4,134	2,932	4,429	2,98I
Tioga	4,501	I,6I7	4,79I	I,628
Union	2,024	I,250	I,99I	I,278
Venango	3,295	2,979	9I9	.....
Warren	2,274	I,386	2,687	I,572
Washington	4,627	4,37I	4,977	4,7I2
Wayne	2,2II	3,I52	.....	.....
Westmoreland	4,494	5,58I	5,046	6,II3
Wyoming	1,379	I,4I8	I,408	I,499
York	5,512	8,069	5,896	8,780
Totals	269,406	254,I7I	.....	.....
	254,I7I			
Curtin's maj.	I5,325			

Let us post up the result of the fall elections thus far and see how they foot:

State.	Radical majority.	Radical M. C's.	Copperheads.
Vermont	24,000	3	none
Maine	29,000	5	none
Pennsylvania	18,000	18	6
Ohio	45,000	16	3
Indiana	15,000	8	3
Iowa	35,000	6	none
Totals	186,000	56	12

In addition to the above the Radicals have gained a United States Senator in Pennsylvania, another in New Jersey, a third in Oregon and will re-elect a fourth in California, and have saved one in Indiana. They have also secured the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment by all of those States. The Radical who is not satisfied with this brilliant succession of victories is hard to please. Just think how Moses must feel about these days.—*Chicago Tribune.*

LEGISLATIVE RETURNS.

The following is the vote of this district for Legislature, as taken from the official returns.

	Weller.	Richards.	Findley.	Filler.
Somerset	3073	3073	1811	1726
Bedford	2565	2553	2846	2839
Fulton	756	758	1069	1062
Total.	6394	6314	5726	5627

CONFLAGRATION IN QUEBEC.

2,000 *Houses Destroyed*—20,000 *People Houseless.*

QUEBEC, C. E., Oct. 15.—A terrible fire occurred here yesterday. The whole district west of Crown street to the St. Lawrence toll gate, nearly a mile, was burnt. Seventeen churches and convents, and two thousand houses were destroyed. Twenty thousand people are homeless.

COLONIZING REBELS IN PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphia *Bulletin* of Saturday says: "This morning about four o'clock, Sergeant Neff arrested a man who was prowling about in the neighborhood of Seventh and Shippen streets. The prisoner was clad in the garb of a soldier, and gave his name as Sam. Miller.

It was ascertained that he belonged to Loudon county, Virginia, and he was one of a consignment of six men sent here to vote for Clymer. He says he was put on the cars and his fare paid to this city. Who he was sent to he could nottell, as one of his companions had the directions. He was one of Stonewall Jackson's men, and was wounded in the leg during the war. He was locked up at the Second District Police Station. The Democrats are getting desperate and there are doubtless other individuals of this stamp about the city, brought here to vote the Copper-Johnson ticket."

THE recent Paris letter published in Washington city, about the withdrawal of Maximilian, is probably without the slighest foundation, as from the latest semi-official advices received there from both France and Mexico, there was no thought of any such intention. The French Embassador to Washington is well and regularly informed upon all that is transpiring in this Mexican business, and rumor says he pronounces all reports about the speedy downfall of the Mexican empire as very erroneous. The Empress Carlotta, of Mexico, will be accompanied on her return voyage by Gen. Uraga.

HOW THE COPPERHEADS PROPOSED CARRYING THE ELECTION.

Defying the Law—The Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee Openly Advocates a Violation of the Election Laws.

We give the following Democratic circular as part of the history of these eventful times. It came to light just before the election:

[Circular 4—Private.]

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE ROOMS,
828 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA,
September 12, 1866.

To J. B. Sansom, Chairman County Committee Indiana County:

DEAR SIR: The subject of the deserters' lists requires prompt and thorough attention. The lists are being furnished by the Adjutant General to the several clerks of Quarter Sessions, and it will be attempted to reject the votes of all those whose names are found upon them.

The case of Huber vs. Reilley settled the question in this State, and unless a man has been convicted of desertion and failure to return to service or report to a provost marshal, he is entitled to vote. This is the fixed opinion of the Supreme Court, and they stand firmly by it.

The only evidence of desertion is the record of conviction. The act of Assembly known as the McConaughy law is totally void as regards all other cases, and I desire to impress it upon you and our friends, that the law is with us in this matter, and that we will be sustained in receiving these votes in every case, AND WILL BE JUSTIFIED IN RESORTING TO ALMOST EVERY MEANS TO POLL THEM.

None of the penalties imposed by that law can ever be enforced; I have the very highest authority for declaring this to you.

I have made every effort to bring the act of Assembly directly before the court, but up to this time have not succeeded. I shall not relax my efforts in that and another direction.

In the necessity for immediate action I have to give the following general directions. I trust you will see them attended to, and also use all other means that you and our friends deem wise in the emergency.

I shall, within a week, furnish you with complete lists of all the alleged deserters and non-reporting drafted men so far as I have been able to get them, and as I obtain others will also furnish you. One copy of this list will be furnished to you for every election district. "Forewarned is forearmed." The law makes the certificate of the Clerk of Quarter Sessions the evidence of desertion, and it is probable that the enemy will get certificates to use against our men, and not produce the evidence against their own. With these lists you can learn which of their men are also on, and be provided with the weapon against them if it be necessary.

The first thing to be done is to keep our election officers fully up to the mark, and sustain them in receiving these votes. I advise that a circular, signed by the District Attorney and the Democratic members of the bar, distinctly pointing out their duty under the law, and giving the point decided in Huber vs. Reilly, and assuring them that the penalties in the act of Assembly CANNOT AND SHALL NOT be enforced against them, be placed in each of their hands.

A circular from yourself, accompanied by the list, should also go to the Vigilance Committee, or the most reliable Democrats in each election district, for private use by them.

I also wish to furnish to every election officer a copy of the decision of the Supreme Court. Forward me their names and post-office address.

Where we have the President Judge, the case is a very plain one. The votes MUST BE POLLED, and you MUST THREATEN the Republican officers and FULFILL YOUR THREATS. This will dispose of the matter in the Democratic counties. In those counties in which the Republicans have the Judge, Juries and District Attorney, we must be especially active in sustaining and upholding our election officers, and if we can succeed in getting them right, the whole trouble is reduced to Republican districts in their counties. Here the lists again become useful, and I advise that our friends change the voter (if it can be done) INTO A DEMOCRATIC DISTRICT OVER TEN DAYS BEFORE THE ELECTION, and also provide themselves with certificates to strike their men in return. If we carry this out we will neutralize their great game, and whip them with their own weapons.

Please require our friends to keep accurate lists of all voters who may be rejected on election day.

Courage, firmness and clear instructions as to duty, and we will easily win the fight.

Very Respectfully yours,
WM. A. WALLACE, Chairman.

COMMENTS.

ROOMS UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
105 CHESTNUT ST., PHILA. Oct. 5.

The above circular of the Democratic State Central Committee is commended to the consideration of every good citizen.

It makes manifest to all that that party expects to get the votes of all those men who DESERTED from the army.

It counsels the violation of LAW. The State law prohibits deserters from voting, and the law of the State has not been decided by the Supreme Court to be unconstitutional, and every officer of our State should obey the laws of the State.

Our election law makes it a criminal offense for any one to MOVE INTO A DISTRICT FOR THE PURPOSE OF VOTING, and yet this chaiaman of the Democratic State Committee, William A. Wallace, a Senator of Pennsylvania, advises that in all cases, when necessary, the DESERTER should CHANGE HIS RESIDENCE TEN DAYS BEFORE THE ELECTION INTO SOME DISTRICT WHERE THAT PARTY HAS THE ELECTION OFFICERS, so that the DESERTER can vote

The chairman of the Democratic State Committee counsels the COLONIZATION OF VOTERS, in violation of the LAW.

The State law makes it a criminal offense to THREATEN the election officers.

The Chairman of the Democratic State Committee commands its partisans to threaten the election officers.

AND IN THIS WAY THEY teach DEMOCRACY and LAW.

F. JORDAN, Chairman.

DOWNFALL OF THE POPE.—A writer in *Evangelical Christendom* says: To the downfall of Austria must succeed the downfall of the temporal power of the Pope. There is no reason to doubt that France will execute the treaty with Italy, and evacuate Rome in the course of the present year. The departure of Pius IX. from that city may not be cotemporaneous, indeed it would not surprise us should Victor Emanuel do all in his power to induce his Holiness to remain, and he may even invest his abode with all that his heart could wish for of temporal splendor. But not the less will his position be altered."

Death of John Van Buren.

NEW YORK, October 16.—John Van Buren died two days since, on board the steamship Scotia at sea. His body has been brought to this city.

NATIONAL DEBT.

Its Rapid Extinguishment.—Treasury Receipts and Expenditures.—Extraordinary Statement.

The first fiscal year ending 30th June, 1866, attests the wonderful resources of the country and its capacity to raise revenue. The cash balances were, on.

June 30, 1865	$ 858,399 15
June 30, 1866	130,669,815 19
Net gain	$129,811,506 04

But this estimate rates the gold on hand at par. At its valve in currency this balance would overrun $160,000,000.

The receipts and expeditures of the United States for the fiscal year are as follows:

RECEIPTS.

From customs	$179,046,630 64
From public lands	665,031 03
From direct tax	1,974,754 12
From internal revenue	309,226,812 81
From miscellaneous	55,125,966 46
Total	$556,039,195 06

EXPENDITURES.

Civil, foreign, miscellaneous	$ 41,049,965 96
Pensions and Indians	16,253,300 44
War	284,448,701 82
Navy	43,510,632 21
Interest	133,074,737 27
Total	$518,347,387 70
Total receipts	556,039,195 06
Total expenditures	519,347,336 70
Excess of receipts	$ 37,691,857 36

But this excess of thirty-seven millions of receipts does not show the capacity of the country to pay off its debts, for it all occurred in the last few months. The war expenses of the first quarter were $165,000,000; during the last quarter they had dwindled to $12,000,000. The expenditures of the War Department during the coming year would be over $240,000,000 less than that of the past year, were it not for the equalization bounties bill.

As compared with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, we find in the past year an increase of receipts from internal revenue of one hundred millions of dollars, and of customs of ninety five millions; while there has been a diminution of expenses for war of over seven hundred and fifty millions, and for the navy of eighty millions. The year ending December 31, 1865, showed a deficiency of six hundred and nineteen millions of dollars; six months after that time, the year ending June 30, 1866, showed an excess of receipts over expenditures of nearly thirty seven millions of dollars.

L. P. Morton & Co.,s European Circular, has the following remarks upon the reduction of the public debt:

The statement of the public debt for October 1st, 1866, shows a further reduction in the liabilities of the Government, amounting to $23, 346, 227. During the month of August the total debt was reduced $37, 416, 108; and during the combined months of June and July, $37.189,091. The total reduction during the four months ending September 30, 1866, thus amounts to $96, 951,426. According to the monthly official returns, the amount of public debt, at the beginning of each month, from October 1, 1865, to October 1, 1866, has been as follows:

1865.	
October 1	$2,744,947,726
November 1	2,740,854,758
December 1	2,714,633,214
1866.	
January 1	2,716,581,536
February 1	2,716,898,152
March 1	2,711,850.000
April 1	2,705,646,516
May 1	2,689,689,842
June 1	2,670,288,367
July 1	no statement.
August 1	2,633,099,273
October 1	2,573,336,941

During the last six months the extraordinary aggregate of $132,309,575 of debt has been liquidated—a rate of payment which would extinguish the whole indebtednessof the Government within nine years. During the last twelve months $171, 610,785 of debt has been paid off--a rate of liquidation which, though not so large as that of the last six months, would yet wipe out the whole debt within fifteen years. This large reduction of debt has been effected through the ordinary revenues, which have been collected without any symptoms of discontent at taxation, and which it would appear, Congress is not likely carly to reduce.

THE COUP D'ETAT.

The first steps toward Civil War—The Usurper intends to Resist the People—Johnson's Answer to the Elections.

PHILADELPHIA, October 10.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* has received the following important dispatches:

WASHINGTON, October 10.

The President has just sent in to the Attorney General the following questions and requested that a response to them be returned in writing:

1st. Is the present Congress composed of members from Northern States alone such a Congress as the Constitution requires, or is it an illegal and unconstitutional assemblage?

2d. Would existing circumstances justify the President in sending his next annual message to an illegal and unconstitutional assemblage pretending to be the Congress of the United States?

3d. Does that clause in section fifth of the first article of the Constitution, which makes each House the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members, give to the present Congress the right to exclude the members from ten States, or to impose dishonorable or unconstitutional terms on their admission?

4th. Does the President's oath of office require him to enforce these provisions of the Constitution which give to each State an equal right of representation in Congress: Article 1st, section 5d, section 3d, article 5th, last clause?

5th. What steps does the Constitution and his oath of office require the President to take in order to secure the assemblage of a Constitutional Congress?

Upon the reply that may be made by the Attorney General to the above, the President, there is reason to believe, is determined to take his stand. The questions put to the Attorney General are all the more important when taken in connection with the bold utterances of the President at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, declaring the present was only an assumed Congress and not the Congress the Constitution called for, and also similar declarations, though less pointed, that fell from his lips prior to his return to the capital.

From these utterances it is clear the Executive has fully made up his own mind that the XXXIXth Congress was not a legal body. He now asks the opinion of the Attorney General upon this grave and deeply momentous subject and when it is given he will govern himself accordingly. It is not difficult to foreshadow what the response of Mr. Stansberry will be. That he will chime in fully with the opinions of the Executive as already expressed there seems to be no doubt.

FROM MEXICO

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 15.

Advices from the Rio Grande, through the Galveston papers of the 12th report the complete rout of Generals Escobado and Trevina, under the walls of Monterey, by General Mejia, who immediately thereafter started a division for Matamoras.

A private letter confirms this defeat, and states that Mejia had occupied Monterey, and that from the demonstration made on the 9th and 10th by Cortinas and Covalo, a fight for the possession of Matamoras would take place on the 10th.

It has been currently reported here for two days that General Sheridan has information that Maximillian has completed his preparations to follow Charlotte.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Truth of the "Ledger" Dispatch.—The "Ledger" Correspondent Insists on Its Correctness.—Secret of the Excitement at the White House.—The Questions Made Public Too Soon.

PHILADELPHIA, October 12.—Hundreds of private dispatches were received yesterday at the *Ledger* office from all parts of the country, inquiring in regard to the truth of the special published in the morning. The Associated Press, in the afternoon, sent a denial from Washington.

Notwithstanding this denial, which you will notice is carefully worded, I have reason to know that the *Ledger* correspondent still insists that his dispatch is true in every line. He is a cautious writer, and yet he sent a dispatch to Philadelphia yesterday asserting that he was willing to risk reputation and property upon the truth of the story, and he added that the real secret of the excitement at the White House, and the denial of the President and Attorney General was that the questions were made public too soon; and as the object in view was thereby defeated, it was deemed best to deny the story entirely. I think in a day or two you will find this to be correct.

W. H. F.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Purchase of the Island of Milos by the United States.—General Dix's Appointment. Comments of the French Press.—Lord Stanley's Speech at the Cable Banquet.

NEW YORK, October 15.—The *Herald's* correspondence from Pero, near Constantinople, September 19, announces the completion of the purchase of the Island of Milos, a most important naval depot in the Grecian Archipelago, by the United States Government, and details at the same time the positive interest which the American people have in the progress and solution of the Eastern question.

The news of Gen. Dix's appointment as United States Minister to France is commented on by Paris journals. Some of the writers think that he is charged to take a strong position in support of the Monroe doctrine, as applicable to the Mexican throne, while others say the contrary.

Mr. Adams, United States Minister in London, having visited Brussels, some of the Belgian newspapers state that his journey was undertaken in reference to the Mexican question.

One thousand pounds weight of gold had arrived in Paris from Costa Rica, taken from the mines. It was conceded to a French company and worked under the direction of a French General, by President Castro.

The Paris newspapers say that the enterprise of their country in Central America will recompense the country for the failure in Mexico.

The officers of the United States war steamer Ticonderogo, enjoyed a very distinguished reception and marked attentions at the hands of the Turkish authorities in Constantinople.

Lord Stanley in his speech at the cable banquet said: "I think that England and America are both in a position to gain, mutually, by fair, temperate criticism of one anothers proceedings. They have really no hostile, no opposite interests. United they are a match for the world, while a quarrel between them would be a fearful injury, not only to themselves but to the best interests of mankind in general."

The Proposed Impeachment of the President.

We take the following from the Washington correspondence of the Worcester *Spy:*

The Cleveland speech of General Butler, accomplishes something, has created a profound sensation here in administration circles.

The question of impeachment begins to assume form and force. Doubtless to the inmate of the White House the feeling is, take "any shape but that." The kitchen cabinet and the court organs here imply in no very doubtful phrase, that should the attempt be made, resistance will be the result. The President will plant himself upon the assumptions which he for months past has argued. Congress being illegal and revolutionary—"a body as it were hanging upon the verge of the Government,"—being but a "rump," how can it legally impeach the Executive? Will he not be desperate enough to attempt resistance? Certain it is he listens to some whose antecedents point to their giving such advice.

Mr. Johnson is destined in his own person to illustrate how dangerous it is to tamper with the liberties of an aroused and intelligent democracy.

One report which comes to me from a respectable source, is, that under pretence of reorganizing the army, there is to be a considerable gathering of troops here this fall. Twelve thousand is the number given.

THE SOUTHERN LOYALISTS.

Address to the People of the United States.—the Deputation Dissolved.

NEW YORK, October 13.—A *Tribune* St. Louis special of yesterday says: The Southern Loyalists prepared an address this morning to the people of the United States, before leaving Springfield. They urge the people to insist, in behalf of the true loyalists on still further conditions precedent to the admission of the rebel States than those enumerated in the Constitutional Amendment, because the present State governments of the South are not legal bodies, and therefore cannot legally ratify the amendment. They plead that the people insist that their representatives shall, at the next session, declare that the present State organizations in the South illegal, and proceed to organize governments based upon the principle of impartial loyal suffrage.

A committee of seven were appointed to keep the subject before the people until the final decision of the reconstruction question in Congress.

The Committee consists of Colonel Moss, of Missouri, President; Governor Hamilton, of Texas; Bingham, of Alabama; Griffin, of Alabama; Tucker, of Virginia; Eaton, of Tennessee, and Randolph, of Louisiana.

The loyalists' deputation is now dissolved. Everywhere their pleas for impartial suffrage have been enthusiastically received, even in the supposed strongholds of conservatism. In Indiana and Illinois, and everywhere they have met the most cordial audiences.

Past and Present.

The British Foreign Secretary, Lord Stanley, upon recently assuming office in the Ministry, said that the "principal object' of British diplomacy in these days was to maintain a good understanding with the United States. Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs said in his late speech at St. Petersburg that, in his official position "all his anxieties" were about the consolidation of friendly relations between Russia and the United States. The French Government has not expressed itself quite as explicitly as these other two Governments; but, in his announcement of the withdrawal of his troops from Mexico, Napoleon referred to his action as an earnest of his desire to maintain amicable relations with the United States. Under these circumstances it should not be very hard for us henceforth to keep the peace with the nations of Europe. But by what skill and genius the Administration managed to maintain the peace with all foreign powers when the conduct and language of so many of them were of an entirely opposite character from what they are at present, will only be known to the reader of history and the student in the archives of the Department of State.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

No Hope for Pius the Ninth but in Rome with the Italians.

Paris Correspondence of the London Times, September 26.

That some last supreme effort should be made by the friends of the Papacy to keep the French garrison at Rome is only natural and what was expected. Whatever influences may be brought to bear, it is very natural that they should be carried on with great secrecy and entirely independent of official channels. That the Emperor, before he left St. Cloud, received representations from illustrious personages, concerning the assumed position of Pius IX, after the retirement of the French garrison, there is, I believe, no doubt. I do not refer to any one at the Vatican, to the Roman government, or the Nuncio who represents the Holy See at the Court of Napoleon III. The Pope and his advisers pretend to be indifferent to the decisions of the French Government. Cardidal Antonelli has told the diplomatic body at Rome that, whereas the convention between France and Italy was contracted without consulting the Holy Father, or the Government of the holy Pontiff, Pius the IX., and Rome knew nothing of the transaction, and can hold no official diplomatic correspondence concerning the provisions of the Convention. The same language is held by the Court of Cardinals towards the Government of Italy. All this is very sublime, and may be very logical; but events will show that the policy of the Papacy towards France and Italy will have injured the influence and yet further weakened the authority of the Roman Church, so far as her worldly pretensions are concerned.

* * * * But, so far as any representations made to the Emperor at St. Cloud or at Biarritz are concerned, no matter from what quarter, as to influencing the resolution of the eldest child of the church, there is, perhaps, little for the Papacy to hope for. The Ultramontanes have done their all in France. They have excited the French clergy to preach treason from the pulpit, which, however, was speedily and firmly put down by the authority of the State. They have intrigued with senators and deputies, and inspired clerical journals to show the necessity of France protecting a government which has long damaged the interests of religion and made itself dependent on foreign bayonets. The Jesuits of our day have not neglected the old instrument of influence—women. Pretty faces and gentle voices have pleaded for the church. But the Convention will be executed in December, unless political troubles break out in Italy, as above referred to. The Emperor Napoleon knows, and the Cardinals know, that Pius IX, will be as safe at the Vatican after the retirement of the French garrison as he is now. This was long since arranged with the leaders of the Roman people. No foreign Powers will be allowed to invade the Italian peninsula in order to mount guard at St. Angelo. The Italian Government will preach order in Rome, and respect for the head of the Roman Church. The Antibes men will be treated as the Venetians treated the Austrians, they will be avoided but not offended by the Romans. The Pope would be safe without them, and their presence is only a perverse practical demonstration intended to annoy France and Italy. If any disturbance takes place in Rome at the close of the year it will be the explosion of a priestly plot. If the Pope runs away from Rome it will be a comedy of his friends' own composing, as was the flight to Gaeta, the details of which are humiliatingly absurd. Reconciliation on the other hand, with Italy would place the head of a Roman Church in a most commanding position just now. The nation has completed its emancipation from foreign occupation with the exception of twelve hundred men from Antibes. The Italians desire that their spiritual head should be free, and all good Catholics sigh to witness the Church once more exercise its benificent influence over the people—respected and looked to as a social blessing. Reconciliation with Italy at the present moment would relieve the Church from its financial difficulties and endow the Papacy with a revenue far beyond that it [illegible] temporal as well as its spiritual subjects. Pius IX., as in 1848, might again find the millions of Italy blessing him with grateful and devoted hearts. All hostility would be disarmed. Pius IX., the great and good high priest of of the New Testament—Pius IX., the friend and guardian of the Italian people—the Italians would exclaim,

And with thy blessings steal my lance's point.

If you seek to ascertain the state of public feeling in France you find most men applaud the retirement of the French garrison from Rome.

The Oriental Question.

America and Russia in the East.

Under the title of "Le Spectre Russe," the *Presse* of September 27th ridicules the idea that any danger to the European States can arise from the intimate relations which exist at present between the United States of America and the Government of St. Petersburgh. The writer says:

"It was thus with the France of Louis XIV. and the Kingdom of Siam. It was so with modern France and the realm of Persia; they pay each other small services, but they are not in a position to help each other efficaciously. Serious and efficient alliances are established and subsist only so long as they serve a common interest and pursue a common object, equally useful to the two allies. That between France and England was serious, sincere, and efficacious in 1854, because the two nations had the same interest in saving Constantinople from the Russian dominion. That of 1863 could not renew the loosened ties, because France was not so much concerned to save Denmark as England was. Let any one international question be cited which the United States and Russia may have an equal interest in solving in the same manner, and then we shall consider the alliance of which so much has been said as serious. There would still remain to be explained what sort of assistance the two parties would be in a position to lend each other. Who will pretend that an American squadron could have saved Sebastopol, or that the United States would require a single Russian regiment to defend its territory against invasion? The American Embassy will render the same service to Russia as that of Siam did to Louis XIV. It will excite imagination, afford a subject for the newspapers, inspire the Court poets, and leave no more trace than the fireworks which have been let off in its honor. As to the Russian power, is it possible when hardly ten years have elapsed since Crimea that an attempt should be made to set it up as a scarecrow for Europe. The Czar, it is said, will one day command 1,000,000 men. So be it: but is number the sole element of power? How was it that Prussia so easily conquered Austria, which had a population double her own? Austria succumbed because she had neither money, nor credit, nor good administration, nor an organization to enable her to make use of her natural advantages, nor union among her populations, nor sympathy between her Sovereign and his subjects. Are all these elements of weakness found to still greater extent in Russia? A State which can only borrow at 50 per cent. is incapable of waging a war of invasion. When Russia shall have restored her finances, re-established her credit, pacified her Polish Provinces, civilized her Russian ones; when her internal means of communication enable her to make use of her populations and transport her military forces with facility, accompanied by all the administrative services of a great army, then Russia may become a subject of disquietude for liberal Europe."

A Washington special says: L. E. P. Doherty, of Booth capture notoriety, has just returned from a four months residence in South Carolina, and gives rather discouraging accounts of the crops and the general condition of the country. The corn crop in that State is almost a failure. Most of the plantations will not yield over two bushels to the acre, and very few more than five. The cotton crop was moderately good, which is all that the people have to rely upon.

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight. Superior to any cologne, used to bathe the the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, to perfume clothing, for headache, &c. It is manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia, and is obtaining a patronage quite unprecadented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at $1.00 in large bottles, and by DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggist

S. T.—1860—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS, which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulent is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle See that it has our private U. S. stamp unmutilated over the cork, with plantation scene, and our signature on a fine steel plate side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or bulk, is an impostor. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the U. S. Law, and will be so prosecuted by us. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters, from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is incredible. The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present of their worth and superiority. They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.

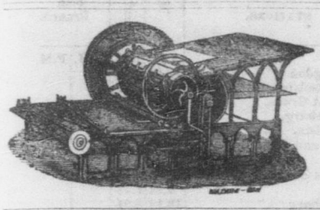
P. H. DRAKE & CO.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists

Have you a hurt child or a lame horse? Use the Mexican Mustang Liniment.

For cuts, sprains, burns,

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, OCT. 19, 1866.

CAMPAIGN SUBSCRIBERS.

With this issue of the INQUIRER the "Campaign INQUIRER" will erminate. All who do not desire to continue it will please inform the Post Master at the office at which it is received of the fact and it will be discontinued. We desire all, however, to continue it. The terms will be found on the first page. For some time we have devoted the entire space to politics, we will now turn our attention to making the INQUIRER one of the best family county papers published.

BOUNTIES.—The act equalizing bounties ha become a law. Persons who enlisted in 1861-2, and who were only entitled to, and received $100, are now entitled to another $100 in addition. The heirs of all deceased soldiers of this class are entitled to $100. All applications to DURBORROW & LUTZ, Bedford, will be promptly attenden to. tf.

THE September number of the *North British Review*, New York republication, opens with a lengthened eulogy upon Mr. George McDonald, a living Scottish novelist, of whom, we dare say, very few of our reading public have previously heard. There are notices, as much biographical as critical, of Sir W. R. Hamilton, the Irish Mathematician: Recent humorists, (Aytoun, Peacock and Prout); and of Keble, author of "The Christian Year." The Ethics of Aristotle, the English Pulpit, and the Past and Present of Meterorology are also discussed, and there is a long review of George Elliot's Novels.

LEONARD SCOTT, Publishing Company, 38 Walker St., N. Y.

Words of Vital Interest.

Will the thousand who read columns of frivolous verbiage every day devote *five minutes* to the perusal of a few facts which concern them nearly? Our text is *Health*, and we will put our commentary into a nutshell. *Weakness* is indirectly the cause of all sickness; for if nature be strong enough to resist the morbid influences which produce illness, of course they are powerless. Seek strength, therefore. Invigorate and regulate the system. When the quicksilver ranges from 80 to 96 degrees in the shade, the most athletic are enfeebled, and the weak are prostrated. It is at such a time that such an invigorator as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is urgently needed. What are the effects of this rare Vegetable Tonic? Would that all who have known its benefits could condense their experience into this paragraph. They would tell the healthy, to protect their health they must use this great safeguard against the debilitating influences. They would exhort the weak to discard all unmedicated and impure stimulants and cling to this wholesome and unfailing tonic and alterative as the shipwrecked mariner would cling to a raft in a stormy sea. They would tell, of dyspeptic pangs relieved, of appetite restored, of shattered nerves restrung, of headaches cured, of disordered functions regulated, of hypochondria dissipated, of miasmatic diseases baffled, of fever and ague cured, of liver complaints arrested, of heat, privation and toil defied, of hope reanimated, and cheerfulness restored. Such are the effects of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT

Requires immediate attention and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief.

FOR BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTION & THROAT DISEASES.

Troches are used with always good success.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having proved their efficacy by a test of many years, each year find them in new localities in various parts of the world and the Troches are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the Worthless Imitations that may be offered.

Sold everywhere in the United States, and in Foreign countries, at 35 cents per box.

Nov. 10, 1865.

MARRIED

At the residence of the Brides parent on Sunday the 7th inst., by S. Nycum, Esq., Mr. FREEMAN CARNS to Miss DORATHY WHITFIELD all of East Providence township.

On October 4th at the residence of the Bride's father near Woodberry, this County, by Rev. Stans. Hoover, Mr. JOHN I. NOBLE of Waterside, to Miss NANNIE, daughter of Mr. Frederick Carper.

On the 11th inst., at the house of the Bride's father, by Rev. G. C. Probst, Mr. WILLIAM A. STAILY, of East Providence township, and Miss MARTHA J. RINARD of Broad Top township.

At the Lutheran parsonage, Schellsburg, on the 7th inst., by Rev. B. H. Hunt, Mr. JACOB FRITZ and Miss LOUISA SIDES, both of this county.

DIED.

In Pleasant Valley, this County, on the 8th inst., Mrs. REBECCA FETTER, aged 77 years 6 months and 11 days. This aged mother was for many years a consistnet and exemplary member of the Lutheran church.

Her kindness, charity and many other christian virtues endeared her to all who knew her.

Whilst her liberal hand, encouraging words and cheering smiles will be missed by many, especially by the poor and afflicted, we have reason to believe that our loss is her eternal gain, for without the contortion of a single muscle she calmly fell asleep in Jesus.

In Schellsburg, on the 6th ult., BESSIE L. POORMAN, aged 6 month and 15 days; and on he 3d inst.. KATE SCHELL POORMAN, aged t months and 11 days.

The above were twin children of William T. and Annie E. Poorman.

Near Buena Vista, on the 7th inst., Mrs. CATHARINE DULL, aged 79 years and 4 days.

BEDFORD COUNTY ELECTION.

Returns October 9, 1866,—Official.

DISTRICTS.	Governor: H. Clymer.	J. W. Geary.
Bedford Borough	135	125
Bedford township	253	165
Bloody Run borough	30	73
Broad Top township	59	112
Coal Dale borough	8	23
Colerain township	175	92
Cumberland Valley	194	74
Harrison	76	75
Juniata	205	84
Hopewell	58	117
Liberty	119	97
Londonderry	104	61
Monroe	122	172
Napier	194	141
Providence East	33	179
Providence West	44	122
Schellsburg borough	48	29
St. Clair	249	212
Southampton	239	58
Union	159	177
Woodberry M	144	218
Woodberry S	115	130
	2835	2591

DISTRICTS:	Congress. J. M'D. Sharpe.	Wm. H. Koontz.	Senator. Benj. F. Meyers.	Alexander Stutzman.
Bedford borough	141	119	154	106
Bedford township	255	165	259	158
Bloody Run borough	30	73	30	72
Broad Top township	60	112	60	112
Coal Dale borough	8	23	8	23
Colerain township	173	94	175	92
Cumberland Valley	191	74	193	73
Harrison	76	75	76	75
Juniata	210	79	205	85
Hopewell	59	115	59	115
Liberty	110	97	119	99
Londonderry	104	61	104	61
Monroe	124	170	125	169
Napier	195	140	195	140
Providence East	34	178	34	178
Providence West	45	121	45	121
Schellsburg borough	48	29	48	29
Snake Spring township	73	54	70	55
St. Clair	246	211	247	210
Southampton	240	60	240	58
Union	160	177	159	176
Woodberry M	144	218	144	218
Woodberry S	115	130	115	130
	2850	2575	2864	2553

DISTRICTS.	Assembly. Hiram Findley.	John R. Filler.	John Weller.	John T. Richards.
Bedford borough	141	140	114	112
Bedford township	254	255	164	159
Bloody Run borough	30	29	73	71
Broad Top township	60	58	112	114
Cole Dale borough	8	10	21	23
Colerain township	175	174	92	92
Cumberland Valley	192	194	71	70
Harrison	76	75	75	75
Juniata	204	213	85	77
Hopewell	59	60	114	115
Liberty	119	118	97	97
Londonderry	104	104	61	61
Monroe	124	119	170	172
Napier	195	193	140	140
Providence East	34	34	178	178
Providence West	45	45	121	121
Schellsburg borough	48	49	28	29
Snake Spring township	73	70	54	54
St. Clair	246	243	211	211
Southampton	240	238	59	58
Union	160	159	177	176
Woodberry M	144	144	218	218
Woodberry S	115	115	130	130
	2846	2839	2565	2553

DISTRICTS.	Prothonotary. O. E. Shannon.	J. W. Lingenfelter.	Sheriff. Robert Steckman.	N. C. Evans.
Bedford borough	137	121	138	120
Bedford township	231	184	254	165
Bloody Run borough	34	67	40	62
Broad Top township	58	114	62	109
Cole Dale borough	9	22	8	23
Colerain township	171	95	163	102
Cumberland Valley	189	77	192	75
Harrison	76	75	77	75
Juniata	194	94	204	85
Hopewell	59	115	62	112
Liberty	120	97	119	98
Londonderry	104	61	104	61
Monroe	124	170	123	170
Napier	192	143	193	141
Providence East	34	178	35	177
Providence West	45	121	51	115
Schellsburg borough	47	29	48	29
Snake Spring township	71	55	73	52
St. Clair	243	213	245	212
Southampton	242	57	236	58
Union	157	180	159	178
Woodberry M	145	217	144	218
Woodberry S	115	130	116	129
	2797	2615	2846	2566

DISTRICTS.	Commissioner. David Howsare.	Samuel Shaffer.	Poor Direc. Michael Diehl.	H. H. Fisher.
Bedford borough	140	120	142	118
Bedford township	251	167	253	165
Bloody Run borough	30	73	30	73
Broad Top township	60	112	60	112
Coal Dale borough	8	23	8	23
Colerain township	169	95	170	90
Cumberland Valley	192	73	192	73
Harrison	76	75	76	75
Juniata	205	85	204	86
Hopewell	59	115	59	115
Liberty	119	97	119	97
Londonderry	104	61	104	61
Monroe	124	170	124	170
Napier	193	141	195	140
Providence East	34	178	32	180
Providence West	45	121	45	121
Schellsburg borough	48	29	48	29
Snake Spring township	73	70	73	54
St. Clair	245	212	246	211
Southampton	237	59	240	59
Union	135	202	160	177
Woodberry M	144	218	144	218
Woodberry S	115	130	108	137
	2802	2614	2838	2584

DISTRICTS.	Auditor. John D. Lucas.	James R. O'Neal.	Ass. Judge. George W. Gump.	Adam Weaverling.
Bedford borough	140	120	132	125
Bedford township	254	164	253	165
Bloody Run borough	35	67	27	76
Broad Top township	61	111	59	113
Coal Dale borough	8	23	8	23
Colerain township	175	92	175	92
Cumberland Valley	192	73	191	75
Harrison	76	75	77	75
Juniata	204	86	205	85
Hopewell	59	115	56	116
Liberty	119	97	119	97
Londonderry	104	61	104	60
Monroe	124	146	121	173
Napier	196	140	196	137
Providence East	34	178	31	180
Providence West	46	120	44	122
Schellsburg borough	48	29	48	29
Snake Spring township	73	54	71	56
St. Clair	246	211	245	210
Southampton	240	59	238	57
Union	160	177	159	177
Woodberry M	144	218	142	217
Woodberry S	115	130	115	130
	2852	2546	2816	2590

John C. Black received one vote in Bedford borough for Associate Judge.

English Opimon of President Johnson's Position Towards Congress—The Struggle for the Succession.

THE TOUR.

From the Liverpool Mercury, Sept. 29.

President Johnson has completed his unfortunate tour through the Northern States, and has returned to Washington, On all sides it is admitted that Mr. Johnson has greatly weakened his position by his late speeches, and that the next Congress, which meets in December, will contain a large majority of radicals who will probably repudiate the President's conciliatory policy towards the South. Each party is clutching at straws to gain the advantage, and the Fenian organization is a bone of angry contention.

From the Liverpool Times, Sept. 29.

The recent intelligence from America is important, as showing that the tour of the President has been a failure, and so far from strengthening the Democratic party, his indiscretion has considerably weakened it.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.

From the London Times Sept. 28.

Two years ago, when the American civil war, though nearing its end, was still raging with undiminished fury, the majority of the Northern reople raised to the second place in the Union a man who was universally looked upon as the incarnarnation of the patriotic spirit. The federal cause had no more single-minded candidate, no more active and resolute champion than Andrew Johnson, * * * He was nominated for the post of Vice President amid the general applause of the zealots of the Republican party, and his success was taken as a remarkable proof of Northern determination. It may be that if those who proposed and elected him had known that he was soon to take the highest office in the State they would have hesitated before they chose one in whose character energy approaching almost to violence was the principal feature. But when the assassin's weapon deprived the republic of its late chief, and it was known that Andrew Johnson was President of the United States, there was, perhaps, not one among these millions who anticipated the policy which has since revealed itself. On the contrary, a thrill of anxiety passed through the moderate men of the victorious party—those whose opinions were represented by Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward. When one of these lay dead, and it was thought scarcely possible that the other should survive, men feared to see the high-handed Governor of Tennesse invested with a power almost supreme. Only the fiercest advocates of punishment and confiscation for the prostrate South were inclined to rejoice that the genial Lincoln had found a stern and relentless successor.

This is the man against whom the tide of Northern opinion is every day setting stronger. President Johnson is no longer railed against in the South, but the Republicans of New England and the West have hardly any terms harsh enough to express their detestation of him. Three fourths of the men whose suffrages gave him his present position are now his bitter opponents. On the other hand he is, or rather was until a few weeks ago, the hope of those whose rebellion he had denounced and so boldly striven against. Yet there is no reason to suppose that the President has changed his creed, nor is he one to allow the possession of office to modify his conduct. To an attentive observer he is the same Andrew Johnson who carried matters with so high a hand against the rebels, and if these were to rise again he would show himself as unsparing as ever. The truth seems to be that he belongs to a party which has a settled doctrine with regard to the rights of American States and citizens, and that he maintains that doctrine without regard to the circumstances of the time or the changes of public opinion. The doctrine is "the constitution as it was"—the theory that though a State has no right to leave the Union, and may be coerced if it attempts to do so yet there is no federal authority, not even in Congress itself, to interfere with the internal affairs of any State, and that when a State acknowledges the Federal Government it is entitled to all its former rights. But it ought to be evident to any American statesman, as it is to observant foreigners, that one of the chief results of the past war is the great increase of the power of Congress and a general modification of the relations of the States to each other and to the Federal Government. Before the war the most remarkable feature of the American polity was the weakness of the central authority. The constitution is unchanged in the letter but its spirit and practice are no longer the same. Amid the convulsions of four years a controlling force was necessary for the safety of the republic and Congress assumed a power which is not likely again to be seriously disputed. The Union precisely as it was can hardly exist again. In all important matters Congress will be practically almost as supreme as the British Parliament. North and South, the Atlantic States and the West, will probably have in turn to bow to the colossal authority derived from the entire Union. At present it is the turn of the South, and whatever may be the letter of the constitution, or the glosses which lawyers may put upon it, it is certain that Congress must in the end have its own way.

If, then, the forthcoming elections result in the defeat of the Presidential policy, it will be useless for the Chief Magistrate and his advisers to go further in opposing what is manifestly the will of the majority of Americans.

THE DIFFERENCE.

From the London Post, September 28

Those who are desirous of making themselves acquainted with the operation of democratic institutions would do well to consider with attention what is now passing in the United States. In many respects there is a striking resemblance between what is termed "constitution" in America and Great Britain, and it therefore becomes specially worth our while to examine those points of differences which exist in the actual working of the political system in both countries. We have a sovereign ruling by responsible Ministers, and a Parliament in part composed of a hereditary peerage, and in part of representatives elected at short intervals by a section of the population. In the United States the chief magistrate is elected for a short period, he shares the responsibility of his Ministers, and the Parliament is composed exclusively of popular delegates who are chosen by an electoral body which embraces the entire population. * Of the attitude taken in America by the chief magistrate, and the singular relationship in which he has placed himself with his fellow citizens during the present crisis, it is needless to say that nothing bearing the faintest resemblance to them is to be found in the customs of the English people or of their sovereign. No two things could well be more dissimilar than a royal progress and and a Presidential stumping tour. The fact that the Queen's advisers are morally as well as legally responsible for her acts renders it almost impossible that she should become the object of popular odium at least on political grounds, and the much abused constitutional maxim that the sovereign can do no wrong has, at all events, the effect of invariably securing for her every mark of respect. In the United States it is different. The President is always the representative of a particular policy, and consequently has political opponents. To what lengths party feeling can go, and how completely all respect for the magistrate is lost in antipathy to the political leader, has been shown of late in a manner which is scarcely intelligible to any people accustomed to regard the person who wields the executive power (whatever his title) as an object of respect.

WHAT THE IRISH THINK.

From Saunder's News Letter, Dublin, Sept 20

Advices from the United States are to the effect that the President has brought his tour so a close, and returned to Washington, where he received a hearty reception. The correspondence of English papers generally take a discouraging view of his treatment at the ensuing election; but the President has still a large party on his side. The Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention at Cleveland, Ohio, has been exchanging compliments with a convention of Confederate soldiers at Memphis, the latter of whom stated they would leave a settlement of their difficulties with the Union soldiers. An enthusiastic demonstration also indorsed the President's policy in New York. Even the Fenians appear anxious to go with the President, and if it were not for his prompt action against them, probably would do so.

Treaty between Austria and Italy.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The steamer Scotia has arrived, bringing dates from Queenstown to the evening of the 7th inst. A Florence dispatch says the following are the principal conditions of the treaty of peace between Austria and Italy: The mutual exchange of all prisoners of war; Austria consents to the union of Venitia with Italy. The frontiers to be added to Italy are those which constitute the administration front of Venetia while under Austrian dominion.

The amount of debt assumed by Italy is 35,000,000 florins, payable in eleven instalments in twenty-three months. The Monte Lombardo Venitian is transferred to Italy, with its actual assets and liabilities. Its assets are 3,500,000, and its liabilities 66,000,000 florins. Until further arrangemants, the revenue of the two net works of railway North and South of the Alps will be allowed to accumulate in order to calculate the gross revenue which should serve as a basis for the valuation of the Kilometere guarantee.

Measures are to be taken to separate the net-works of railway and complete the unfinished portion. The Venitians residing in Austria are to have the right of preserving their Austrian nationality. All objects of art as well as the archives belonging to Venitia will be restored. The iron crown of Lombardy will also be given up to Italy.

Treaties which formerly subsisted between Austria and Sardinia will again come into force for the year, during which period fresh arrangements can be concluded. Private property belonging to the Italian Princes, which has been sequestered by the Italian Government, to be restored with the reservation of the right of the State to one-third.

A complete amnesty will be accorded, by both Austria and Italy, to all persons condemned for political offenses, and to deserters from either army, and to persons compromised by their political conduct. It is said that 20,000 Schleswigers in a day and a half signed a petition for the restoration of Northern Schleswig to Denmark.

A Southern Invitation to Jews.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 28th had an article on "Ireland, the Jews, and the South," in which it commented upon the poverty of Ireland as shown by the statistics of the Jews who reside on the Island. Its closing remarks are as follows: "Terrible, indeed, must be the industrial condition of Ireland, when the Israelites avoid it. Neither climate, distance, danger, nor any other cause deters them from settling in a country in which they can turn a penny. Where there are no Jews there is no money to be made. Where there are no rice fields there are no rice birds; where there is no wild celery there are no canvass back ducks; where there is no trade there is no Jews. We hail their presence in such numbers in the Southern States as an auspicious sign. Instead of diminishing here they have probably increased. In this city numerous squares, almost entire streets, are monopolized by them, and a soberer, steadier or more industrious and lawabiding class of population does not exist. They interfere with no one, mind their own bunsiness, observe their religious ceremonies and pursue their own peculiar enjoyments and indulgences. We hope they may never leave us. When they do, we shall begin to fear that we are given to ruin—that what a distinguished ex-Governor would call 'the doom of Devergoll' awaits us. If there is to be a new Jerusalem, let Richmond be the place."

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, October 16, 1866.

The railroad and river communication between Washington and Richmond, by way of Aquia Creek, which was interrupted by the late rains, has been resumed.

J. M. Binkley, formerly connected with the editorial department of the *National Intelligencer*, has been appointed law clerk of the Attorney Generals office, under an act of the late session of Congress.

The drawing of the National Gitt Concert in part for the benefit of the soldiers' and sailors' orphan fund, of which Major Moss is the principal manager, was commenced last night and continued to-day. It is conducted with all indications of fairness.

Dr. King yesterday addressed a communication to the Board of Health reporting four recent cases of Asiatic cholera, two of whom died, and the others were in a state of collapse when visited. All the cases occurred in the same filthy tenement house amid squalor and poverty. Dr. Dove, the Secretary of the Board, stated that he had examined two of the bodies, but was not prepared to pronounce them pure cases of Asiatic Cholera. Several other filthy localities, requiring immediate attention, were reported. The city generally, however, is now in a more cleanly condition than heretofore, those in charge of the subject having closely devoted themselves to the work of purification.

It will be interesting to Northern creditors to learn that the Florida railroad, extending from Amelia Island to Cedar Keys, 154 miles, its franchises, workshops and equipments, is to be sold on the 1st proximo, to the highest bidder. This is the road of which ex-Senator Yulee was President.

FROM BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE, Oct. 16.

Petitions are being circulated here and extensively signed by those opposed to the present city government, calling on Governor Swann to remove the police commissioners on a charge of official misconduct. The matter excites much comment. The law gives the Governor the power to remove during the recess of the Legislature, and also to fill vacancies.

The friends of the commissioners maintain, however, that this cannot be done except by trial and conviction before the inferior court, whilst those who petition for the removal claim that the Governor can at once set the entire board aside, and appoint a new one, as the police board have the appointment of judges for the approaching State election. The importance of the question may be readily understood.

THE New York *Herald's* New Orleans special of the 7th says: The *Times* of this morning announces that the President, over his own signature, has authorized its editor to publish the report of the Military Commission, relative to the New Orleans riot, and it will appear to-morrow. The *Times* severely attacks Mayor Monroe and other city officials, and is evidently preparing for a change of policy favorable to the Constitutional Amendment. It is believed that in a few days more astounding swindles upon the Government will be exposed. Gen. W. H. King, who has made a recent tour of Texas, represents the people remarkably well disposed toward the General Government, law abiding and industrious. The *Picayune* does not deny the statement of giving its adhesion to the Constitutional Amendment, and this morning republishes that document.

Death of John S. Rarey the Horse-tamer.

The celebrated horse-tamer, John S. Rarey, died suddenly at Cleaveland, Ohio, on the 4th inst.

Last December he had a stroke of paralysis, since which time he had been treated by several prominent physicians. On Thursday, at two P. M., he left the Waddell House for a walk, but soon returned complaining of a pain in the head. After being seated a few minutes he exclaimed, "I am dying," and in about an hour he expired.

A dispatch from Washington says: General Howard has ordered the rents that have accrued upon the property of Joseph E. Davis, brother of Jefferson Davis, to be paid to him from and since the date of his pardon papers, which were issued on the 28th of March last, but not forwarded to him until early in September. The value of these rents is not far from $20,000 per annum, so that in effect Davis receives probably as full or nearly as full an equivalent in the way of rents upon it, as if the property had been fully restored to him. The question of the restoration of property has been before General Howard for some time, and he prefers that another and not himself shall order its restoration. I am told that the property of Jeff. Davis is also included in the amount held or claimed by his brother, one title covering the whole.

A GREAT BATTLE IN AFRICA.—On the 30th of July a battle was fought at Axourn, in Abyssinia, between an army under King Theodore and a rebel force. The royal force numbered 90,000, a large portion being cavalry. The rebels, who were entrenched, numbered about the same and besides having English arms had the aid of English officers. The King's party made the attack and captured three pieces of artillery, but suffered very heavily, and on the whole the advantage seemed to be on the side of the rebels. The battle lasted all day. The King was so incensed against the English that he ordered all Englishmen taken prisoners to be put to death. At last accounts both sides were preparing for another battle which would probably decide the fate of the nation.

A PRESCRIPTION BY TELEGRAPH.—The London *Lancet* publishes the following statement of one rather novel use of the Atlantic Cable, which may thus have been the means of saving a life: "A correspondent communicated to us a telegram which he received from a patient, who, being seized with a renewed attack of an illness from which he had suffered in this country, and for which he had been successfully treated, telegraphed to his old medical attendant for directions. These were retnrned by the same channel without delay, and we hope they may have prospered, and that the proper remittance will follow by an early packet. This prescription will rank among the curiosities of telegraphy."

A New York *Herald* special says: In the great vault at the Arlington Cemetery, Virginia, the plan of the monument has already been prepared, and the work is to be commenced in a short time. It will stand on the top of the huge vault, which contains the remains of two thousand one hundred and eleven of our heroic dead, gathered from the Virginia soil around Bull Run, Chantilly and the country bordering on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, from Bull Run to the Rappahaunock.

New Advertisements.

J. H. LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

OFFICE with S. L. RUSSEL, Esq., nearly opposite the Court House.

Oct. 16, '66.-6m.

MECHANICS ATTENTION.

Proposals for hauling the stone, sand and lime for the new reservoir, and for walling the same, will be received at my office up to Saturday, October 20, 1866. The contract will be let by the perch to the lowest bidder. A reasonable time for its completion will be given.

JOHN PALMER, Clerk.

October 17, 1866.

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS.

The collectors for 1866 and previous years are urgently requested to collect and pay into the proper Treasury the taxes on their duplicates by November term of Court. Collectors will attend to this promptly as the Commissioners *are determined to* WIPE OUT ALL INDEBTEDNESS.

J. G. FISHER, Clerk.

Bedford, Oct. 19, 3t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans Court of Bedford county to report a distribution of the money in the hands of Job Mann, Esq., one of the Executors of the last will, &c., of A. Kerns dec'd., to and amongst those entitled to the same, and to report an account between the Executor and each of the legatees, will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office in the Borough of Bedford, on Monday, the 29th day of October, A. D. 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all parties interested can attend.

JNO. P. REED,
Oct. 17. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphan's Court of Bedford county to make a legal distribution of the Estate of Jonathan Cessna, late of Cumberland Valley Township, deceased, there being a balance yet remaing in the hands of John Cessna, Esq., Executor &c., of said Estate, would respectfully give notice that he will attend to said appointment at his office, in Bedford, on Monday the 12th day of November next, when and where all persons interested can attend if they think proper.

M. A. POINTS,
Oct. 19, '66-4t. Auditor.

PUBLIC SALE OF
PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The undersigned will dispose of his personal property at public sale, at his residence in Pattonsville, on

Thursday, Oct. 23, 1666,
viz: Two head extra

Riding & Driving Horses,

(they can't be excelled for beauty and speed; One Jersey Spring Wagon nearly new, one Trotting Buggy, fine Buggy Pole, set splendid Double Harness, set single do, large Buffalo Robe, good Horse Blanket, two strings small Sleigh Bells, riding Saddle and Bridle, Halters, Chains, and a lot of best

Household Furniture,

among which are a high post Bedstead, Cottage, do., Sofa, Bureau, Secretary and Book-case professional writing Centre Table, two dining do., Wardrobe, Cloth Chest, Safe, Wash Stand, Crib, two sets Chairs, one high do., one Boston Rocking do., three sets Venitian Window Blinds, a lot of common do. best hall Oil Cloth, and about 90 yards Carpeting, one Excelsior Cook Stove, one Coal do., large Iron Kettle, small brass do., lot smoothing irons, one eight day clock, two large Mirrors, several kerosene Lamps, a lot of Dishes and Tinware, Churn, Benches, Barrels, Tubs, Buckets, Crocks, Jars, Cans, and many other articles. Also, a lot of Medecines, Medical Instruments, and Books.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock of said day, when the terms will be made known by

J. A. ROYER.

J. A. GUMP, Auctioneer.
October 17, '66.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Was stolen from St. Marks Lutheran Church, in Friends Cove, on Wednesday, 26th ult., a large Bible, Hymn Book, Table Cover, Lounge Cover and Trimmings, Pitcher, two Tumblers, &c. The above reward will be paid for the thief and return of the articles, or twenty dollars for the return of the articles above mentioned.

WM. S. BEEGLE.
Oct5:3t JOHN H. SHAFER.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS. Buy your Tin ware at B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.
Aug.17:3m

MRS. V. B. TATE & M. A. REA.

Mrs. Tate has returned from the City with a splendid selection of

BONNETS, HATS,
FEATHERS, FLOWERS,
VELVETS, SILKS,
RIBBONS,
and every thing belonging to a

Millinery Establishment.

We desire to call your attention to our

FALL STOCK
OF
Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings

of my own selection, such as Ornaments, Buttons, Quipure and Cleeny Laces, Coras, Tassels, Fringes, Velvets, Ribbons, Belting and Trimmings generally. Mrs. Tate & Miss Rea flatter themselves that their late novelties will not be surpassed by any, having given their personal attention to all the branches of their department. The acknowledged superiority as regards their reliability and the patronage, extended to them renders comment unnecessary.

Mrs. Tate procured while in Philadelphia a FIRST CLASS DRESS MAKER who is now ready to make Dresses, Cloaks, and Children's wear. Ladies may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible price. Cutting and basting done promptly.

Girls wanting to learn Mantua-Making must apply immediately; a fine opportunity is given them.

Oct. 19.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford county the subscribers will offer at Public Sale on the premises in Union township, Bedford county, on

FRIDAY, Nov. 16, 1866.

at ten o'clock A. M., all that tract of land late the property of John Ake, Esq., dec'd., known as the Grundy Ake place and containing

277 Acres & 32 Perches,

adjoining lands of Jacob Oster, Frederick Oster, John H. Bowser, Jacob Kauffman and others, with one hundred and fifty acres cleared and under fence and with a LOG HOUSE, log barn, three tenant houses and other buildings thereon. This tract will be sold in two or more parts or together to suit purchasers.

On the same day at two o'clock P. M., on the premises one other tract of land late the property of said John Ake. dec'd., in Union township, containing

124 Acres & 88 Perches,

about eighty acres of which are cleared and under fence with a LOG HOUSE and kitchen attached, double log barn, spring house and other buildings thereon erected, adjoining lands of Andrew Mowry, Paul Mock, Adam Ickes, William Berkheimer and Wm. Wertz.

ALSO.

On SATURDAY, Nov. 17, 1866.

at the house of Peter Amick in St. Clairsville, at ten o'clock A. M., a tract of mountain land containing

433 Acres & 110 Perches,

in Union and St. Clair townships, on Dunning's mountain, adjoining lands of Wm. Sill, Thomas Wenklin, James Lubman and others.

TERMS: One-third at confirmation of sale and balance in two equal annual payments without interest to be secured by Judgment bonds.

JOHN. T. AKE,
ABM. H. HULL,
Administrators of the Estate of John Ake, deceased
Oct. 17.

ELIAS ROUSE vs. ELIZA ROUSE } In the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Bedford No. 47, Feb. term 1866, Alias subpoena for Divorce:

And now to wit: September 3rd, 1866, the Court on motion of E. M. Alsip, Esq. Attorney for the above named Elias Rouse, the above named libellant, grant a rule on the above named Eliza Rouse the respondent in the above case to show cause why a Divorce is a vinculo matrimoni should not be decreed.

The said Rule returnable on Monday the 19th day of November, 1866 at 10 o'clock, A. M.

O. E. SHANNON,
Prothonatory.

Attest JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Bedford, Oct. 17, 1866.

SAME vs. SAME. } No. 47, Feb. term, 1866, Alias Subpoena in libel for Divorce issued to September term, 1866, &c., September 3rd, 1865. On motion, John T. Keagy was appointed commissioner to take testimony, find facts and make return to said Court at next term, Nov. 19, 1866.

To Eliza Rouse and all parties interested:

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned commissioner appointed as above stated will attend to the duties of his said appointment at his office, in Bedford, on Friday, the 16th of November, 1866, when and where you may attend if you think proper. JOHN T. KEAGY,
October, 19, 4t. Commissioner.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE!

We will send by Express or otherwise as ordered securely packed, a $55 SEWING MACHINE either Wheeler & Wilson, or Grover & Baker, to any person sending us, *before the first of January next*, the names of SIXTEEN NEW SUBSCRIBERS to the

NEW YORK OBSERVER,

with the money ($56) for one year in advance.

On and after January 1st, 1857, we shall require EIGHTEEN new subscribers ($63).

We have sent away as premiums nearly

THREE HUNDRED

of these machines, and they give universal satisfaction. The New subscribers may be from one, or from various places.

Send the names as fast as you obtain them, with the money *by Check, draft, or Post Office order.* Sample copies and Circulars sent free.

TERMS $3.50 a year in advance.

SIDNEY E. MORSE, Jr., & Co.,
37 Park Row, New York.

Oct. 17, '66-3t.

BEDFORD COUNTY SS.

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford in and for the county of Bedford, on the 3d day of September, A. D. 1866, before the Judges of the said Court.

On motion of S. L. Russell Esq., the Court grant a Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Thomas Foster, late of Highland county, in the State of Ohio, dec'd. to wit: Caroline, intermarried with John Cowman, Newton P. Foster; Amanda M., intermarried with Ashley Johnson; Emily Jane, intermarried with John Watt, and John P. Foster; (all children of John Foster, who was a brother of Thos. Foster, dec'd.) Mary A., intermarried with David Warnock and Richard Chaney (who were children of Sarah Chaney, a sister of deceased) places of residence of all said parties unknown, and Rathwell Wilson, of the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 3d Monday, 19th day of November next, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of Partition or valuation issued out of our said Court and to the Sheriff of said county directed or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court at Bedford, the 13th day of September, A. D. 1866.

O. E. SHANNON Clerk.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.
Oct. 17, 1866.

BED

Farm, Garden & Household.

WHAT SORT OF ANIMAL IS THE MOST PROFITABLE FOR THE PRODUCER AND CONSUMER.

This is, undoubtedly, that animal which has the least offal and fat, and yields the largest amount of the best pieces of meat for the table, in proportion to the weight of its carcass. Suppose the value of the dressed animal 17½ cents per pound—the present average price of good beef—the tender loin alone might then be worth 70 cents per pound; the Porter house steak 40 cents: the fore-rib roasting-piece, 35 cents; sirloin steak 30 cents; and the Rump (for cornered beef), 25 cents. Of the other parts we need not speak, the above mentioned being sufficient to illustrate our part.

The West Highland cattle of Scotland, were formerly superior to all other breeds in crops, from which part of the carcass the Porter House steak and the Tender loins are cut; and, possessing in addition to this, a general evenness of form, made up of lean, tender, juicy meat, they command from a penny to twopence (two to four cents) more per pound in the London market than most other breeds. The Devon comes nearest to them in a good carcass, next the Hereford and short-horn, then other breeds.

Latterly, considerable attention has been paid by breeders of these last three famous species of cattle, to make them equal the in West Highlanders the crops and fore ribs and great improvement has consequently been made in these desirable points; but with all their care, it will be a long time before Herfords and Short-horns generally equal them here. Devons being originally better in the crops; the best breed are now nearly equal to the Highlanders in this point.

It is because the South Down sheep so eminently excels all others in the same points, in which the Highland cattle are superior, that its carcass commands a higher price than any other. We do not take the little Welsh mountain sheep into consideration, because it is a *fancy* animal, whose superior mutton is made from the peculiar rich fine-scented grass it feeds on, affecting the taste of the meat in something the same way, as does their autumnal food the flesh of our celebrated Canvas Back Ducks.

It is a mistaken notion on the part of some to suppose that when we have lessened the offal of our domestic animals, and added a large proportion of fat, that we have done *all* that is necessary to perfect the carcass for the table. Great attention, as we have shown above, must be paid to increasing the proportion of the choicest parts of the animal. Suppose the whole carcass was equal to tenderloin; then it would be worth four times its present value in the market, or if eqnal to the fore rib, then double the present value. Fat is a dear product, and the less we have of it in the carcass, and the more we get of lean, tender, juicy meat, the better and more profitable it will be for the producer, and consumer. Fat is unhealthy food, particularly in warm weather, even in form of pork. The reason why the English and American people, who know their vulue, so much prefer Berkshire breed of swine to all others for amily pork, is that they give a much greater proportion of lean meat to the carcass, especially in the hams and shoulders.

Saving Seed Corn—Fall Ploughing.

Mr. J. Weldon, of Winnbeago Co., Ill., communicates through the *American Agriculturist* the following advice for his western brethren, which it will not hurt our eastern readers to consider: "In several of even Northern counties, the seed corn last spring proved unusually defective; and it is my experience that little reliance can be put at any time in seed selected from the cribs, in this country. Allow me therefore to give your western subscribers a sure method of saving seed corn, so that every grain will grow.—As early as all the kernels are partially glazed make choice of those ears which have the most rows—not less than 16—(usually the more rows, the less is the proportion of cob), entirely filled out at the small ends not shriveled up at all at the tips. If two such ears are on the same stalk, all the better. Leave on enough husks to tie four ears together, to hang them over poles, in some dry place—the upper part of a room, where a fire is kept. I have found a large smoke-house well adapted to such a purpose. The corn should be completely dried, cob and all, before any frost can reach it. Thus secured, cured and kept dry, it will readily germinate after many years. It is very desirable to to have as much of the ground plowed in the fall for the next year's corn crop, as can be done well. This is the surest method to destroy the weeds, and to get the ground in the best condition to plant at the right time. It is very desirable to have the ground plowed while it is yet warm enough to cause foul seed to sprout and grow; so that the weeds may be cut down by frosts before they yield ripe seed hence early fall plowing is best for corn at the West. Land having a clayey subsoil, really ought not to be plowed less than ten inches deep, for should the ensuing July and August not have abundant showers the plants might suffer; but with such showers, a few inches less may do very well. I believe that one efficient hand, with a first rate team, and furnished with the right implements, can very successfully cultivate 70 or even 80 acres of corn if plowed early in autumn, and that he may have all the necessary cultivation finished by the middle of July—and so well that the crop will be out of the reach of a killing frost by the middle of September, and yield *full twice* the average of the six Northern counties of this State. If the land has been managed so slovenly that a very great quantity of foul seed is mixed with the soil, it may take two or even three years to eradicate the weeds, so that one had with one team could perform all the labor. He might need assistance in thinning out the plants in June."

Oyster Shells or Oyster Shell Lime.

Morris Moses asks, in which condition oyster shells are most valuable as a fertilizer, burnt or ground.—In the first place they are more cheaply reduced to a fine powder by burning than by grinding; 2d the powder of the slaked lime is infinitely finer than the ground; 3d, the lime is a very active substance producing immediate and marked results, for good usually, for evil, if improperly applied; 4th, the ground shell is an inert substance, decomposing very gradually and producing no evil effects, and good ones only in case the ground lacks calcareous matter, except so far as 1 to 1½ per cent. of animal matter and a trace of phosphoric acid will go. Many soils need calcareous matter, and 5 pounds of slaked oyster shell lime will go much farther toward supplying this for a crop or two, than 50 of round shells.

THE INQUIRER
JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
Bedford, Pa.

We are prepared to execute at short notice and in the most approved style
POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISIZING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANK,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to
DURBORROW & LUTZ.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE TAXES.
Second Division, Bedford County, 16th Collection District, Penn'a.

NOTICE.—The annual assessment for this district having been completed, all residents of the above Division, who have been assessed, and are liable for taxes on Carriages, Billiard Tables, Slaughtered Cattle, Manufacturers' Licenses, or any article or occupation specified in the excise law, are required to make payment at the POST OFFICE, in Bedford, on or before the **2d day of October.**

PENALTIES.—"All persons who fail to pay their taxes, at the date above specified will be notified by mail, and a fee of Twenty Cents will be added for such notice, and if the tax be not paid within TEN DAYS from date of said notice, then *a Penalty of ten per centum will be added*, and a warrant will be issued collecting the tax and penalty with heavy costs.

All persons who shall fail in like manner to take out their licenses, on or before the day above designated, will incur a penalty of *three times the amount* of said license, in accordance with the provisions of the 59th section of the law aforesaid.

Nothing but Government funds will be received.
J. K. BOWLES, Dep'y Col.
2d Division, 16th Dist. Pa.
Collector's Office, Bedford, Sept. 21, 1866.

BEDFORD NURSERIES
BEDFORD, PENN'A.
T. M. LYNCH,

Offers to the public and dealers, a large stock of well grown fruit trees consisting of APPLE TREES 6 to 10 feet high, PEAR, standard and dwarf, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINES, QUINCES, GRAPES of all the desirable kinds, CHERRY CURRANT and other fine varieties, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, SPANISH CHESTNUT, ENGLISH WALNUT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING TREES, Evergreen Trees, Shrubs and Vines in variety, Honeysuckles of all kinds, Hardy perpetual blooming Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Dahlias, Fancy Varieties, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, &c.

Upwards of 150,000 trees are now on the grounds thrifty and healthy. Not 1100 acres of trees, as some tree agents would have you believe they have, which is a Humbug. Those intending to plant would better buy trees raised in like soil and climate, and run no risks of distant shipment. I have the same kinds of fruits and as fine trees as can de had at any Nursery.

Catalogues sent free to those applying.
july28,65 1yr.

1866. PHILADELPHIA 1866.
WALL PAPERS.
NEW FALL STYLES.
HOWELL & BOURKE,
Manufacturers of
PAPER HANGINGS
and
WINDOW SHADES,
Corner FOURTH and MARKET Sts, Philadelphia. N. B. Always in store, a large Stock of LINEN & OIL SHADES.
sep7:3m

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
—AND—
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

Those who desire to sell or buy land or lands will find this agency an excellent medium through which to accomplish their object. All lands offered for sale are duly registered, likewise the applications to buy, and those who desire to sell and those who desire to purchase are brought together with comparatively little delay, trouble or expens

Persons desiring to use this agency can app to us personally or by letter. july 13.

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT
Price 50 cents, or 5 Bottles for $2.
DR. LATOUR'S
WHITE OIL
Is acknowledged to be the very best Liniment for Shoulder Galls, Sprains, Bruises, Swelled Joints Stiffness, and Rheumatism.

It is the only application that should be applied to kicks and cuts. Every Boatman, Farmer, or Horseman should have a bottle in his stable, ready for use.

For sale at wholesale and retail, by
C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.
And by Druggists and all Dealers in Reliable Medicines everywhere. ap6:tf.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

GEO. REIMUND, Merchant Tailor, Bedford, Pa., keeps constantly on hand READY-MADE CLOTHING, such as coats, pants, vests, &c., also a general assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS of all kinds; also, CALICOS, MUSLINS, &c., all of which will be SOLD LOW FOR CASH. My room is a few doors west of Fyan's store, and opposite Rush's marble yard. I invite ALL to give me a call. I have just received a stock of new goods. junel.

THE MASON & HAMLIN
CABINET ORGANS

Forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. Fifty-one Gold and Silver Medals, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York.
March 9: 1yr.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD,—
The Whitest, the most durable and the most economical. Try it! Manufactured only by
ZEIGLER & SMITH,
Wholesale Drug, Paint & Glass Dealers.
No. 137 North THIRD St., PHILADELPHIA.
For sale by Geo. Blymyer & Son, Bedford.
jeb2:1y

WANTED—Cash to purchase our Fall Stock. All owing us over six months are respectfully requested to pay up. A certain class, who imagine we can do without money, will be waited upon by the proper officer after the 1st day of September, 1866.
aug3 A. B. CRAMER & CO.

A STRAY STEER came to the premises of the subscriber living in St. Clair township, Bedford county, on or about the last of May, 1866, A RED STEER, three years old, both ears cropped and both slit; no other marks. The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges and take him away. JOHN M. SMITH.
Aug3:3t

D. W. CROUSE
WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST,
On Penn street a few doors west of the Court House, North side, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford, Oct. 20, '65.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
BEDFORD, Pa..
ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted), at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.
ISAAC F. GROVE.
Bedford, April 7, 1865

J. R BURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
BEDFORD, PA.,
U.S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY
FOR THE COLLECTION OF
BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,
and other Claims against the Government.
BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:

FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guaadian.)

SECOND.—If he died *unmarried*: 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceased had his domicile.)

In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.

PENSIONS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.

2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.

3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.

Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.

☞ Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. ☞ No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. ☞ Information given free of charge. April 28, 1865:tf

628. HOOP SKIRTS, 628.
HOPKIN'S "OWN MAKE,"
NEW FALL STYLES!

Are in every respect FIRST CLASS, and embrace a complete assortment for Ladies, Misses, and Children, of the Newest Styles, every Length and Sizes of Waist.

OUR SKIRTS, wherever known, are more universally popular than any others before the public. They retain their Shape better, are lighter, more elastic, more durable, and really CHEAPER, than any other Hoop Skirt in the market. The springs and fastenings are warranted perfect. Every Lady should Try Them! They are now being extensively Sold by Merchants, throughout the Country, and at WHOLESALE & RETAIL, at Manufactory and Sales Room

No. 628 ARCH Street, below 7th, PHIL'A.

Ask for HOPKIN'S "own make,"—buy no other! CAUTION,—None genuine unless Stamped on each Kid Pad—"Hopkin's Hoop Skirt Manufactory, No. 628 Arch Street Philadelphia."

Also, Constantly on hand full line of New York made Skirts, at very low prices.

TERMS NET CASH. ONCE PRICE ONLY.
sep7:4m

MUSIC STORE.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

B. M. GREENE has opened his Music Store, in Brown's new Hardware building, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and RAVEN'S, BACON'S, and other PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censor, Golden Trio, &c. &c.

SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail at publisher's prices.

☞ Pianos and Organs Warranted for FIVE years.

Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments sent promptly upon application, with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
in Brown's Hardware building.
or, Dr. C. N. HICKOK, Bedford, Pa.
dec8:1y

108, MASONIC BLOCK, 108,
Baltimore st., Cumberland, Md.

This beautiful structure, having been completed, the undersigned is enabled to offer the public at his store, 108 in the new block, a fine selection of first class

French, English, Swiss and American
WATCHES,

such as Gold, English Lever, Anchor Escapements, Lepines, (some very small, set with pearls and diamonds, and beautifully enammelled for ladies,) all of latest improved styles of foreign and domestic

JEWELRY,

Gold and Silver Curb and Vest Chains, and Ladies' Leotine and Chatelaine Chains.

Albata, Silver and Plated Ware such as Spoons, Forks, Ladies' Butter Knives, etc., of the best quality; Plated Tea and Coffee sets; Castors, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Vegetable Dishes, Tureens, Butter Dishes, Salt Cellars, English and American Urns.

POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY,
of all kinds.
REVOLVERS AND CARTRIDGES,
Also a large assortment of eight day and 24 hour
CLOCKS.

☞ WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELRY neatly and carefully repaired.
S. T. LITTLE.
July 13, 1866:1y

MORRISON HOUSE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

I have purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the travelling public. The Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are all entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania.

I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House.
may25:tf JOSEPH MORRISON.

OYES! O YES!
The subscriber having taken out Auction License, tenders his professional services to all those who desire an Auctioneer. Address him at Six Mile Run, Bedford county, Pa.
GEORGE W. FIGARD.
Aug. 3, 1866:3m

A TELLING FACT.
The Bottom Fallen Out at Last.
The Time has come to Buy.
$20,000 WORTH
to be slaughtered at prices way down on the ground floor.

We have just received a LARGE and BEAUTIFUL Stock of NEW and CHEAP
SUMMER GOODS,
Comprising a complete assortment of STAPLE and FANCY
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAINS, HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, WALL PAPERS, BROOMS, BASKETS, WOODENWARE, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, TOBACCOS, CIGARS, FISH, BACON, SALT, &c.,

Purchased at the lowest CASH prices since the LATE DECLINE.

A few items named here as a sample of the prices for the entire stock:
GOOD CALICOES at 12½, 15, 16, 18, and 20 cts.
GOOD Bleached and Unbleached MUSLINS at 12½, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22, and 25 cts.
HANDSOME SUGARS, at 12½, 15, 16, 18 and 19 cents.
GOOD RIO COFFEE at 25, 30 and 33 cts.

We invite everybody to call and see for themselves.
NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.
TERMS CASH, unless otherwise specified. Interest charged on all accounts of over four months standing.
G. R. & W. OSTER.
May 11:3m.

REAMER'S OLD STAND
JULIANA ST., BEDFORD, PA.
J. L. LEWIS

has again replenished his DRUG STORE with a well selected stock of
PURE DRUGS & MEDICINES
CHOICE LIQUORS for medicinal use,
PURE SHERRY AND PORT WINES,
Perfumeries, Cedar Camphor for moths, Bay Rum, Rose Water, &c.
WHEATON'S ITCH OINTMENT.
Popular Patent Medicines, Home's Family Dye Colors, Cigars, Tobacco, Fine Stationery, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Chloride of Lime for Purifying, Coal Oil and Coal Oil Lamps and Shades, Flavoring Extracts, &c. &c., in short a
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
of goods usually found in a
FIRST CLASS DRUG STORE
Physicians Proscriptions Carefully Compounded.
June 1, 1866.

R. W. BERKSTRESSER.....J. P. SMITH
BERKSTRESSER & SMITH.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW AND LATE STYLE GOODS AT THE
BEDFORD CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

We have just received another fine assorted stock of Ready-made Clothing, consisting in part of
Fine all wool Fancy Cass. DRESS COATS.
" " " " PANTS & VESTS to suit.
" BLACK CLOTH COATS.
Fine all wool Cassimere, in the piece, from $1 to $2.50 per yard for best. A full line of
TAILOR TRIMMINGS.

Also a choice assortment of Fur, Canton and Palm Hats for Men and Boys, at prices to suit the purchaser. Also, an assortment of LINEN GOODS. Call and see us at No. 2 Anderson's Row. BERKSTRESSER & SMITH.
Bedford, Pa., May 18, '66—1y.

ATTENTION PENSIONERS!
Look to Your Interests!

The Act of Congress, approved June 6th, 1866, gives additional pension to the following class of persons:

1st. To those who have lost the sight of both eyes, or both hands, or are totally disabled in the same, so as to require constant attendance, the sum of $25.

2d. To those who have lost both feet, or are totally disabled in the same, so as to require constant attendance, the sum of $20.

3d. To those who have lost one hand or one foot, or are so disabled as to render them unable to perform manual labor equivalent to the loss of a hand or foot, the sum of $15.

4th. Persons who have been deprived of their pensions under Act of March 3d, 1865, in consequence of being in the civil service of the U. S. Government are restored.

5th. Invalid Pensioners who died after application for their pension had been filed and before the issuing of the Pension Certificate, and who have left widows or minor children, will be entitled to receive arrears due at death of the soldiers.

6th, Pensions are extended to dependent fathers and brothers, the same as mothers and sisters.

In all the above cases new applications must be made.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
june 22. Claim Agents.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

London Quarterly Review (Conservative.)
Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)

TERMS FOR 1866.

	per annum
For any one of the Reviews	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00 "

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our late Civil War, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country of every creed and party.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

New subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1865 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any *one* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1865. New subscribers to all five of the Periodicals for 1866, will receive, gratis, any *two* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1865.

Subscribers may also obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz:

Blackwood from September, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, at the rate of $2.50 a year.

The *North British* from January, 1863, to December, inclusive; the *Edinburg* and the *Westminster* from April, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, and the *London Quarterly* for the year 1855, at the rate of $1.50 a year for each or any Review.

A few copies yet remain of *all the four Reviews* for 1863 at $4.00 a set, or $1.50 for any one.
LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.

L. S. & Co.. also publish the
FARMER'S GUIDE,
by Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings.
Price $7 for the two volumes—by Mail, post paid, $8. Feb 9, 1866.

INVENTORS' OFFICES.
d'EPINEUIL & EVANS,
Civil Engineers and Patent Solicitors,
NO. 435 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

Patents solicited—Consultations on Engineering, Draughting and Sketches, Models and Machinery of all kinds made and skilfully attended to. Special attention given to REJECTED CASES and INTERFERENCES. Authentic Copies of all Documents from Patent Office procured.

N. B. Save yourselves useless trouble and travelling expenses, as there is no actual need for personal interview with us. All business with these offices can be transacted in writing. For further information direct as above, with stamp enclosed, for Circular with references.
jan12:1y

JUST RECEIVED.
A NEWSTOCK OF GOODS AT
OAK HALL,
BLOODY RUN, PA.
J. B. WILLIAMS AND BRO.,

ANNOUNCE to their customers and the public in general, that they are receiving a large assortment of New Goods, such as
DRY GOODS:
MEN'S WEAR, viz:
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, COTTONADES, SHIRTING FLANNEL.
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Black and Fancy Silks, Shallies, Poplins, Lawns, Mozambique's, with a large Assortment of Prints, Ginghams, Muslins, Checks, Tickings, &c.
NOTIONS! NOTIONS!
Gloves Hosiery, Dress Trimmings, Skirts, Braids, Laces, Ladies, Misses & Chil'dns Skeletons
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,
both Cloth and Cassimere, made in the most approved styles.
BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS & GAITERS
For both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
HATS, CAPS,
BONNETS, FLOWERS, RUCHES, SHAKERS, &c.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
STATIONARY
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WALL AND CURTAIN PAPER
CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS AND MATTINGS.
GROCERIES,
COFFEE,
SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,
TEAS,
SPICES,
&c., &c., &c.,&c.
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
HAMS, (plain and sugar-cured.)
SHOULDERS AND SIDES.
QUEENSWARE,
GLASSWARE,
LAMPS AND FIXTURES,
CLOCKS AND LOOKING GLASSES
WOODEN-WARE,
BUCKETS,
TUBS,
CHURNS,
BROOMS, &c.
TOBACCO,
A large stock to sell either by Wholesale or Retail
DRUGS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
DYE-STUFFS
a general assortment of the most reliable Patent Medicines.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS
supplied with Essences and Oils at CITY PRICES.
THE DRUG DEPARTMENT
is under the supervision of Dr. MANN, one of the most accomplished Druggists in the country, so that Physicians and others, can depend upon getting reliable articles
☞ All the above articles will be sold at prices to suit the circumstances of all.
NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.
TERMS—Cash or Produce, unless by special agreement. No credits longer than Six Months without interest.
Bloody Run, June 16, 1865.tf

MISS KATE DEAL &
MRS. M. R. SCHAEFFER,
have just returned from the city with a fine assortment of fashionable
BONNETS,
HATS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
GLOVES,
LADIES' and GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS and COLLARS,
FANCY NECKTIES,
RUFFLING,
DRESS BUTTONS & TRIMMINGS,
MACHINE SILK and COTTON,
Hair, Tooth and Clothes BRUSHES,
Soaps, Perfumery, Enamel, Skirt Braid, Embroidering Braid, Ladies' Corsets, and Hoops, Balmoral Skirts,
Lace Veils, Tissue for Veils.
Cloths for Sacks, Dress Goods, Poplins, Lawns, Ginghams, &c.
&c.
All kinds of
MANTUA-MAKING
and
MILLINER WORK
done in the cheapest and best manner.
no3:1y

HORSE DEAERS
AND CATTLE TENDERS
TAKE NOTICE
DR. LATOUR'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS,
GOOD FOR
CATTLE, HORSES, HOGS & SHEEP.
The Farmers' True Friend and Aid.

A safe and Certain cure for *Heaves, Distemper, Yellow Water, Coughs, Inflamatory Disease, Loss, of Appetite, Low Spirits and Founder.*

The best condition Powder and one that will keep off disease of all kinds.

A fair trial is only asked. The result will make it a favorite with all who administer it.

Our best Horsemen and Cattle Traders recommend it.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, by
C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.
And by Druggists and Dealers in Patent Medicines everywhere.
Price 25 cts. or five Papers for $1.
ap6:tf.

GIRARD
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Capital and Assets Jan 1, 1865, $2,113,174,20
Mutual Insurance Combined with the Security of a Capital.

The Girard Life Insurance Company was chartered in 1826, and is therefore one of the oldest, as well as most substantial companies in the United States. It effects insurance for the whole of Life; upon the nonforfeitable or ten year plan, or for any term of years. It also issuer Endowment Policies.

Premiums may be paid Yearly, Semi-annually or Quarterly.

All the insured for whole of life, (including those on the ten year plan,) *participate in the profits of the company.*

Those insuring never need fear the loss of what they have paid in case they cannot keep up their payments. The company will always commute into a smaller amount, or purchase the policy at an equitable value.

Bonusses or additions to policies are made every five years, without any increase in the premium. Its profits are absolute. Its premiums moderate. Its privileges liberal. It has paid many losses, and has never contested a claim.

For books and circulars, free of charge, send to the Home office, No. 408 CHESTNUT St., Phil'a. Or to any of its agents.
THOMAS RIDGWAY, Pres.
JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary.
ORRIN ROGERS, General Agent.
D. S. LINDSAY, Traveling Agent.
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BRITTANIA and JAPANNED WARE, all kinds, at B. Mc. BLYMYER & COS.

. E. HENRY.... ..WM. F. JOHNSTON...T. S.JOHNSTON
S. E. HENRY & CO.
FORWARDING
and
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
and wholesale and retail dealers in
Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes,
Ready-made Clothing, Cedar and
Willow-ware, Carpets, Oil Cloths
Queensware, Hardware, Iron,
Nails, Fish, Flour, Feed,
Coal, Plaster, Salt, &c.
HUNTINGDON, PA.
CASH paid for all kinds of
GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, WOOL, BARK
&c. &c.
Huntingdon, Pa., March 16, 1866.-1y

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN
and therefore you ought to
INSURE
IN THE
PROVIDENT LIFE INSURANCE
AND
Investment Company of Chicago.

Railway Travelers,
Insure yourselves against Accidents
Railroad Officers and Employees,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Boatmen, Masters and Sailors of vessels, and all Travellers by water carriage,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Coachmen, and all who Travel by Stage,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Hotel Keepers, Merchants and Professional Men,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Machinists, Builders and all Mechanics,
Insure yourselves against Accidents.
Farmers and all others,

We earnestly entreat you not to suffer a moment's delay, but avail yourselves of the first opportunity to insure against death, and confinement from your regular duties.

For a trifling sum we will insure you for rom $500 to $10,000 in case of death, and pay you from $5 to $50 per week compensation, if you are disabled from business.
C. HOLLAND, See'y.
DURBORROW & LUTZ, Agents. feb8

PRIVATE SALE
OF VALUBLE
TIMBER LAND.

The subscribers, agents for Mary Ann Wilson will sell at private sale, a tract of
100 Acres of Valuable Timber Land,
situate in Shover's Valley, Cumberland Valley tp., adjoining lands of George Love, Hemmings, and others, surveyed and granted on a warrant to Margaret Roff. This tract is within easy reach of Bedford and in the hands of an energetic person would afford an almost inexhaustable supply of wood for the citizens of the town. There are several acres cleared and under cultivation and a large portion of the balance can, without much labor, be made productive. The timber is of an excellent quality, much of it being poplar, and convenient to saw mills. Terms will be made easy. DURBORROW & LUTZ,
April 27, 3mo. Agents

GREAT BARGAINS AT THE
EMPORIUM OF FASHION.
SHUCK BROTHERS
ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID LOT OF
FANCY DRY GOODS,
CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.
SILKS CLOTHS, AND MANTILLAS
SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,
MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,
A HAND-SOME LOT OF LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,
BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBONS
Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.
SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock and a continuance of public patronage.
Bedford, April, 1864. tf.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!
THE following kinds of
Threshing Machines,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF
P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSEMACHINES
with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE
BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.
PETER H.SHIRES

CALL AND SEE our Stock of Stoves, Tinware, House-Furnishing Goods, &c.
B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD,

On and after Tuesday, May 22, 1866, Passenger trains will run as follows:

LEAVE SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS,	Mail.	Express.	Shoup's Run Branch.	
	A.M.	PM	A.M.	P.M
Huntingdon	8.00	6.00		
McConnellstown,	8.20	6.17		
Pleasant Grove,	8.32	6.25		
Marklesburg,	8.48	6.39		
Coffee Run,	9.04	6.54		
Rough and Ready,	9.12	7.02		
Cove,	9.24	7.14		
Fisher's Summit,	9.28	7.18		
Saxton,	9.54	7.43		
Riddlesburg	10.14	8.04		
Hopewell,	10.22	8.12		
Piper's Run,	10.38	8.24		
Tatesville,	10.58	8.40		
Bloody Run,	11.09	8.53		
Mount Dallas,	11.12	8.57		
Leave Saxton for Dudley,			10.20	7.50
Coalmont,			10.35	8.05
Dudley,			10.50	8.20

LEAVE NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Express.	Shoup's Run Branch.	
	A.M.	PM	A.M.	P.M.
Mount Dallas,	6.00	3.04		
Bloody Run,	6.04	3.08		
Tatesville,	6.16	3.20		
Piper's Run,	6.36	3.40		
Hopewell,	6.52	3.56		
Riddlesburg,	7.00	4.04		
Saxton,	7.30	4.34		
Fisher's Summit,	7.45	4.49		
Cove,	7.49	4.53